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LAST EDITION

WHY GERMANY TURNS BACK ON UNITED STATES

Viscount Grey Says She Dare
Not Face Issue Brought About
by America's Entry Into War
— Allies United in Aim

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary, has contributed a preface to the statements on the war by President Wilson, which are issued in pamphlet form. He describes as the two great events which inspire him with confidence the Russian revolution, which though it may momentarily increase the Allies' task may yet make Russia more powerful in the making of peace than she could ever have been under the reactionary Government, and the entry of the United States. He says it is now clear that no military or naval successes of the German forces in Europe could now secure a German peace. Germany cannot get peace and economic recovery, except on conditions that the United States may consider essential to their interests and to the future peace and freedom of the world. It is impossible to get round this fact, he says, and it is not surprising that Germany dare not face it and turns her back upon it, that she may not face it, for this is what the organized silence and contempt in Germany of the action of the United States really mean.

Americans, Viscount Grey says, have settled the paramount conviction that this terrible war is a desperate and critical struggle against something evil and intensely dangerous to moral law and international law and good faith, to everything that is essential, if the different nations are to live together in a world of equal freedom and friendship. Though the United States are not a party to the agreement binding the Allies, Viscount Grey says, this is of minor importance compared with the deep underlying "identity of view, principle and feeling."

Viscount Grey also discusses the position of the German people and points out that all the great nations of Europe, except Germany, are now in form and in spirit and in fact democratic. Declaring that no written agreement is necessary to keep America and Great Britain in friendship, he says what is needed is that each should continually see in the utterances of representative men and in the writings of the press not eccentricities and fringe, but the real stuff of national feeling, not froth and eddies but the main deep current of public opinion in both countries.

Lord Grey concludes by emphasizing the necessity of not merely defeating the Prussian will to power but of devising something constructive, some moral change in international relations, of which he thinks the entry of the United States into the war is a guarantee.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Particularly heavy attacks in massed formation were delivered by the Germans yesterday against the British positions north of Ypres and east of Polygon Wood. These attacks were all broken up under fire. They were, however, three times renewed with the sole effect of occupying two small advance posts.

There has also been further fighting on the fringes of the Bainsize Plateau, where in the last three days the Italians have taken 209 prisoners. In the Riga sector the Russians have advanced their lines some half mile, pushing back the Germans in the direction of Spital farms.

Russian Forces Advance
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—The Russian offensive in the Riga region advanced a mile against the Germans today, the war office announced. "In the Riga region, south of the railway from Kronberg to Spital, and in the Groundell sector, our vanguard advanced a mile," the statement declared.

German Attacks Repulsed
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—French troops threw back with heavy losses to the enemy forces, two strong German attacks around Beaumont, today's official statement asserted. Around Craonne and on the right bank of the Meuse, the War Office reported an artillery duel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official statement issued on Monday follows:
Western War Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery fire on the coast and in the Ypres salient was intense from midday onward and was lively during the night.

British and French armies have recently wrought considerable material damage on Belgian territory by dropping incendiary bombs.

SUGAR PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO FALL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Beet and cane sugar prices have dropped here from 8.20 to 7.25 cents a pound. Virtually every state of the Rocky Mountains is affected by the reduction, sugar company officials say.
Before the reduction retailers were charging \$1 for 12 pounds, and a short while before that sugar had been selling at 11 pounds for \$1.

SUN YAT-SEN'S ARREST ORDERED

Setting Up of Military Government at Canton Causes Chinese Authorities to Act—Council to Draw Up Election Law

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— PEKING, China (Sunday).—The Government has ordered the arrest of Sun Yat-sen and others connected with him in view of the setting up of a military government at Canton.
The National Council has been convoked to draw up a new election law, the election of Parliament to follow as soon as possible thereafter.
In some quarters it is expected that this will satisfy some of the moderate southern leaders, among whom is included Li Yung Ting, Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It was Li Yung Ting who instigated the revolt of the garrison at Sinling Pass, in Southern Hunan, regarding which there is considerable expectation of a peaceful solution.

Last Thursday it was announced that the garrison of the strategic pass of Sinling had revolted from the central Government and declared its independence. The movement, it was stated, was brought about by the southern leaders, who were thus indicating their opposition to the proposal to convolve the national council. The southern leaders favor the immediate election or reestablishment of the old Parliament.

GERMANY'S POSITION REGARDING BELGIUM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Most German papers, except some Radical and Socialist organs, express satisfaction with the speeches of the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary and with the fact that the Government has kept a free hand concerning peace terms. In some quarters there is a tendency to differentiate between the two and to represent Herr von Kuehlmann as standing by the Reichstag majority, while Dr. Michaelis does not, but the Vorwaerts considers such differentiation premature.

A great stage play is undoubtedly being enacted at the present moment, it writes, and the distribution of roles in it is not yet quite clear, but probably there is no real difference between the Chancellor and his Foreign Secretary. In any case, it adds, it must be said that the manner in which the peace negotiations are being prepared is not yet inspired by the new animus of the peace of the future. The Vorwaerts then expresses the opinion that the German Government intends to make a declaration concerning Belgium as soon as it thinks the right moment has arrived, that is as soon as it is clear from public discussion that the absence of a detailed statement concerning Belgium constitutes a real obstacle to peace negotiations. The Vorwaerts doubts the soundness of these tactics, and warns the Government to expect strong attacks if they fail.

POLISH COUNCIL ADOPTS BUDGET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Warsaw telegram states that the provisional Polish State Council has adopted the September budget and proposed the Archbishop of Warsaw, Mr. Kalski, and Mr. Jozefowski as members of the Regency Council.

KAISER MEETS AUSTRIAN RULER

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A German official announcement made here today says that Emperor William on returning from Rumania met Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary at Dzieditz, Austria. The rulers expressed the greatest satisfaction at this meeting, which, the statement says, gave a new opportunity of manifesting the agreement in regard to political and military aims.

BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Berlin Deutsche Zeitung, which recently was suppressed for a day, has again been suppressed, according to the Vossische Zeitung, for drawing personages of the supreme army command into the current political discussion.

CASE ADVANCEMENT ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Counsel for United States Shoe Machinery Company had moved to advance the case against it brought by the Government under the antitrust law and the Government has entered no objection.

DIET IN FINLAND HOLDS A SITTING

Defies Order of Governor-General and Proceeds to Pass Bills—Prosecution of the President and Members Ordered

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— HELSINKI, Finland (Saturday).—The dissolved Diet met today on the summons of its President and in defiance of the order of the Governor-General of Finland. As a result, the Governor-General has ordered the prosecution of the President and the members of the Diet who forced their way into the chamber.
The Governor-General had ordered seals to be fixed on the doors of the Diet chamber with a notice stating that the President of the dissolved Diet, having summoned the members of the Diet to meet today for a continuation of the session he ordered, with the object of protecting the rights of the Finnish people, who were to elect their legal representatives in two days time, the seals to be fixed to show the illegality of the assembling of the Diet.

The President of the Diet, however, broke open the seals of the doors and 80 Socialist and Democratic deputies then proceeded to pass several bills dealing with the eight-hour day, the responsibility of the Finnish State to the Diet, the exercise of sovereign power by the Diet and Jewish rights. The sitting began at 12:45 and lasted for 90 minutes.

BULGARIA'S PEACE STAND EXPLAINED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A semi-official Sofia telegram referring to reports of Bulgaria's desire to conclude peace states that the Bulgarian Minister at Washington has been instructed to declare that Bulgaria certainly desires peace but only in union with her allies, as indicated in her reply to the Pope.

Meanwhile, the Vossische Zeitung publishes an interview with Dr. Radoloff concerning the recent meeting between King Ferdinand and the Kaiser. The Bulgarian Premier said King Ferdinand expressed extreme satisfaction concerning the meeting and added that this meeting and another important event which was imminent, but must remain secret for the present, would have a far-reaching impression on the Entente the unity between the Central European Allies.

FRANCHISE REFORM BILL IN HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Budapest message states that Mr. Vazconyi, the Minister, charged with the franchise reform measure, will introduce his bill during the autumn session.
It will provide for a secret ballot and one vote one value, while increasing the number of electoral districts and adding some 3,000,000 new voters, including some 300,000 women, to the register. These women will be war widows, women passing examinations, and women with independent businesses.

MR. LANSING TO BE ASKED FOR EVIDENCE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate has adopted without a dissenting vote Senator Wellington's resolution asking Secretary of State Lansing for memoranda of the evidence in the possession of the Federal Government in support of the charge of disloyalty made against Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the Supreme Court.

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PROHIBITIONIST PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
— CHICAGO, Ill.—The Prohibition National Committee is holding a meeting here at the party's headquarters today, to be followed the next two days by an endeavor to unite Prohibitionists, war Socialists, Progressives and single taxers into some sort of working agreement for mutual benefit. "What the nature of the development may be is uncertain."

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, says that subjects coming up for discussion at this Chicago meeting will include the part which the party will take in congressional fights and the extent it will engage in dry campaigns in the states.

MINERS REJECT WAGE ADVANCE

Compromise Offer Made in Joint Conference With Bituminous Operators Turned Down, but Negotiations Will Continue

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A compromise wage advance offered the bituminous coal miners in the joint conference here has been rejected by the United Mine Workers. Efforts to reach a satisfactory adjustment will continue.

The operators' offer and a comparison with the original demands of the miners are as follows:
1. Contract for the period of the war. The miners object to being tied up to an indefinite contract. They favor a two-year contract.
2. Advance of five cents per ton pick and machine mining. The miners asked 15 cents.
3. Advance of \$1 per day to day laborers with exception of trappers and other boys who are to be advanced 50 cents per day. The miners asked \$1.90 advance on all day laborers.
4. Yardage and dead work to be advanced 20 per cent in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and an equal amount in cents per yard in Indiana and Illinois. This is a slight change from the miners' original demands, but is satisfactory to them.

VERDUN PRESENTED WITH BRITISH FLAG

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— PARIS, France (Monday).—The town of Verdun was on Saturday presented with the British flag sent by the Army Council in fulfillment of the promise by Mr. Lloyd George. General Sir John Cowans, quartermaster-general, performed the presentation ceremony in the reception hall of the Citadel of Verdun, the town being represented by M. Robert, Deputy Mayor, and by M. Proust, Police Commissary.

DRAFT LAW CASES MAY BE ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Solicitor General Davis, on behalf of the Department of Justice has submitted a motion to advance eight cases involving the constitutionality of the Selective Draft Law.
The Government has also moved to dismiss its appeal in the Great Lakes towing case, involving an alleged towage combination on the Great Lakes.

AIRCRAFT BOARD BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the Aircraft Board Bill which legalizes the commission of three civilians, three army officers and three naval officers that will take over the work now prosecuted by the Aircraft Production Board of the National Council of Defense.

SHIPMEN STUDY LABOR PROBLEM

Representatives of 30 New England Yards Visit State and Federal Employment Offices as Well as Quincy Plant

Representatives of the 30 shipyards of New England attending the two-day conference in Boston with officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States, on the problem of maintaining an adequate supply of labor for the yards, spent the morning visiting the state and federal employment offices in the city which are expected to assist in plans which the Government is working out to relieve the shortage of competent help. This afternoon they will visit the employment offices of the Fore River Ship Building Corporation at Quincy, Mass., in the company of Meyer Bloomfield, the head of the newly-created Department of Industrial Service of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who since May has been advisor to the management of the Fore River yards on industrial and employment problems.

It is to Mr. Bloomfield that the Government has turned over the task of assisting the shipbuilders of the country to attract, train, and hold the workmen they need to build the ships which are to win the war, and he has already embarked on the undertaking.

The three most important things to be done, in Mr. Bloomfield's opinion, are to devise some effective system of cooperation of the various state and federal employment offices with the shipbuilders; to establish centralized employment departments, which he considers necessary as a foundation in building up and stabilizing a working force; and to provide a comprehensive method of training workmen to become skilled operators after they have been taken on. In a way, Mr. Bloomfield's work will be simply an extension on a monumental scale of what he has been doing at the Fore River yard.

Mr. Bloomfield believes that employers in the United States have not begun to take full advantage of the resources of the state and federal employment offices, and that proper development and use of these agencies will go far to solve the problem of getting the right kind of workmen. He would have a clearing house, under public control, to effect the required cooperation of these offices, and an advisory committee of employers, employees, social workers and educators to consider problems as they arise.

With such provision for finding and engaging the labor, the rest of the problem is transferred to the shipyards themselves, and it is here Mr. Bloomfield finds the need of centralized employment departments and the training of workmen, in order to hold it.

"Centralized employment," said Mr. Bloomfield, "protects the worker against underemployment and unemployment. There is no reason why a man who can work should have to waste time looking for work. No one ought to be allowed to make money from an unemployed workman." The adoption of such a method places the employment of all the men in an establishment under one competent office and keeps them under controlled observation; it also permits a man who may think he will be better suited in another department or branch of work, to be transferred until he has found the position in which he is most efficient.

"In no other phase of management," said Mr. Bloomfield, "is there so much unintelligence, recklessness of cost and lack of imagination, as in the current practice of hiring and discharging employees. The power to hire and discharge, extended to a number of individuals has given rise to abuses and friction which have cost the employer dearly. Petty executives should never be entrusted with this vital function. Hiring men and discharging men are serious affairs. Only big men can handle matters like these. The effect of a centralized employment system, empowered to transfer men from one part of the establishment to another until they are best located, is to greatly reduce the preventable loss of men."

Details of the plan by which the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States intends to train skilled workmen for the shipyards of the country, to relieve the shortage of competent labor which now interferes with work on government contracts, were told by Egbert E. MacNary, expert in industrial training attached to the Department of Industrial Service, newly created by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the conference Monday afternoon. Meyer Bloomfield, the head of the new department, described the work which is under the direction of Mr. MacNary, as "the big feature of the Emergency Fleet's next move."

The scheme probably will go into effect about Oct. 15, and if the hope of the government officials in charge is realized, it will soon result in the development of the machinery for the training of about 75,000 workmen a year. Inasmuch as it takes men who are already at work, and makes them competent to better their position and earn more money, it is expected that the workmen will welcome the innovation.

Each yard will be called on to select a few workmen who appear to be qualified to become instructors in their particular subjects, and these will be

RIGHT RESTORED TO LONGSHOREMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today passed a bill restoring to longshoremen the right to workingmen's compensation under state laws. The bill, introduced by Senator Johnson of California, remedies a defect in the judicial code which debarred longshoremen from benefits of compensation laws.

PETITIONS ASK FOR DISMISSAL

Great Number Received by Senators, Many Aimed at Senator La Follette—Committee to Consider Taking Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
— WASHINGTON, D. C.—A flood of petitions, some calling for the dismissal from the Senate, others demanding that certain senators and representatives be investigated, continues to pour into the offices of senators, especially senators from Northwestern states. Citizens of Northwestern states, it appears, are anxious that they may be absolved from any imputation of disloyalty.

Today Senator Sterling of South Dakota received numerous petitions asking for the expulsion from the Senate of Senator La Follette. Petitions to the same effect were also received by Senators Overman of North Carolina and Kellogg of Minnesota. Vice-President Marshall received several personal letters and a petition from the State of Washington.

Previous to this, letters, telegrams, and petitions had been received by Senator Kellogg and Vice-President Marshall. These, together with the ones received today, have been filed with the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Pomeroy is chairman. This committee meets tomorrow to consider the advisability of taking action on the petitions received.

It is not likely that action will be taken at the present time, but there are so many petitions before the committee calling for the expulsion of La Follette, and the investigation of the activities and the utterances of Stone, Groner, Representatives Mason, Britten, Baer and others to whom disloyal utterances have been charged, that these statements, in the opinion of officials, will consider well before making statements which might cause these petitions to be called from committee.

NATIONAL WAR BOND PROSPECTUS ISSUED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
— LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The prospectus of the new government issue of national war bonds, as already foreshadowed, is published this morning. The particulars are very widely advertised in all sections of the press and The Times, in a leading article, says "a good start from today may, we trust, be taken for granted," and calls upon the well-to-do section of the populace to support the government issue, so that when the bonds in smaller denominations for the working section of the people are available through the post office a clear lead may have been given by those who are better off and can purchase more substantial amounts.

The Morning Post says if the air raids of the past week have accomplished nothing else they must at least have brought home to the community the important truth that the present conflict between this country and its enemies is not confined to the battle fields in Flanders and adds that the people have once more the unique opportunity of expressing, not merely their powers of physical endurance, but their power and readiness to finance this war to a victorious conclusion.

MOTION TO DISMISS ANTITRUST SUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government entered a motion in the Supreme Court today to dismiss its antitrust suit against the Great Lakes Towing Company.

The action of the Government indicates, it is believed, the intended course of the attorney-general toward other combinations against which antitrust suits have been started. It is understood that "trust busting" will be deferred until after the war, to prevent interference with efficient industrial organization. The Government's plan is to protect the public through price fixing.

JAPAN REGULATES TRANSFER OF SHIPS

TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—An Imperial ordinance prohibits, without permission of the Government, the selling, chartering or mortgaging of Japanese ships to foreigners. The edict, which contains 13 articles, applies also to vessels building or contracted for. The Minister of Communications is to have control over steamship routes, passengers, cargo and rates, and authority to commandeer shipping yards and material.

TRAIL OF MONEY LEFT IN WAKE OF BOLO PASHA

German Propagandist, Under Arrest in France, Believed to Have Worked With Boy-Ed and Others in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
— WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation is being made by the State Department of the operations of Bolo Pasha, the German propagandist who is under arrest in France. These inquiries are being conducted at the request of and on behalf of the French Government. For that reason, it is explained by State Department officials, they are not at liberty to discuss or disclose any information they may have, or which they may secure in the future, their position being that the matter is one for the French Government to give out. The French Embassy officials, too, declare they have none of the facts bearing on the case.

Bolo Pasha, as the cables disclosed on Monday, has controlled enormous sums in France expended to corrupt the press and organize a propaganda of depression and discouragement among both civilians and soldiers. The existence of a plot of this character has been known, both in France and the United States, for many months. Its operations were first noticed in May, when the first preparations for the dispatch of troops to the western front of France were being made. In the coast cities of the United States German agents suddenly began the work of giving utterance to sinister warnings of impending disaster, scattering words of discouragement wherever they could find listeners.

From time to time pointed accusations have been made in certain newspapers of France. They passed almost unnoticed, however, until M. Duval, director of the Bonnet Rouge, was arrested and his apprehension was announced in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Ribot. Bolo Pasha's case had then been under investigation, and it was discovered that many of the trails of this agent led to the United States and Switzerland.

State Department officials, while declining to make known the results of this investigation, admit that their inquiries are proceeding in the direction of the financial operations of Bolo Pasha. Something like a dozen banks in New York were concerned in financial operations, which consisted for the most part in cashing checks presented by Bolo Pasha soon after his arrival here in February, 1916.

His appearance in New York was two months before the arrest of Wolf von Igel, and about the time of the dismissal of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen. That he was in touch with these German officials there can hardly be any doubt. Bolo Pasha is understood to have had several millions of dollars at his disposal for the purchase of pacifist sentiment and for the bribing of newspapers. Officials here deny reports from Paris that the United States publisher's name appears in the evidence. It is understood that evidence gathered in banking circles in New York has been most valuable in piecing together material gathered in Paris and in Switzerland against Bolo Pasha. Tracing checks for large sums of money which went to and from Bolo Pasha and persons close to him has apparently been of great help to the investigation.

The operations of Bolo Pasha are believed to be part of the great intrigue for peace, of which the disclosure has often spoken, and the disclosure now being made interest officials, both of this country and France, as indicating to what lengths Germany will go in order to stir up sentiment in favor of peace at any price.

If certain publishers in this country who have openly espoused in their journals the peace-at-any-price policy have had financial transactions with Bolo Pasha, the fact undoubtedly will be revealed before the investigation closes.

If the work of von Papen, Boy-Ed, von Igel, Paul Koenig, von Rintelen, Dr. Albert Dumba and von Bernstorff was stealthy, that of Bolo Pasha was more secret than all the others. These men had to do with enterprises destructive and sinister against the United States, but Bolo Pasha's commission had to do with the manufacture of opinion through subsidized newspapers favoring peace. To officials the present case reveals that the German peace propaganda is too vast to permit of the passage of money from one hand to another, or either to a group of men. Great agencies and great newspapers must be purchased, influences that control large masses of people.

Officials are particularly interested in knowing why Germany is spending vast sums for the purpose of creating sentiment against the war. They are wondering why it is considered so imperative in Germany that peace should come before a decisive victory. It is something about to collapse in the Central Powers' war plans that makes it worth millions in Germany even to try to control public sentiment abroad.

While the activities of Bolo Pasha lately have been in France, where he has entertained lavishly and has continuously urged peace-at-any-price, it is well understood he was part of the vast financial machine that has been paying for the pacifist propaganda here. In this insidious work the agents of Germany have not hesitated.

tated to attack the President himself in covered ways. The Peoples Council, published by the Peoples Council, one of the most notorious of the organized pro-German peace-at-any-price societies, recently was scattered broadcast over the country containing an attack upon Thomas F. Ryan of New York, setting forth the argument that Mr. Ryan controls all the money in the world and is therefore back of the war. The Council's contained the following reference to the national candidates of 1917 and 1918:

"In 1912, Ryan's Progressive Roosevelt was used to kill the political revolution which started in North Dakota, with La Follette at its head. At the same time, William G. McAdoo, head of the Hudson Tunnel Company, a Ryan corporation, engineered the Democratic convention at Baltimore. No sooner was the administration installed than Col. George Harvey, in the North American Review, pointed out that Col. E. M. House was assistant president. Colonel House had been attorney for the Ryan-McAdoo Hudson Tunnel Company. McAdoo himself became secretary of the Treasury. John Skelton Williams, banker, of Richmond, Va., whom Ryan dominated through the tobacco trust and the street railways, became Controller of the Currency. A Senator from the Ryan State of Virginia and a Representative from the Ryan democracy of New York control the appropriation committees of Congress.

"Mr. Bernard M. Baruch has long been a Ryan broker. In the campaign of 1916, the voters were given their choice between a candidate surrounded by Ryan's men, McAdoo, Baruch and House, and a candidate whose political career, actually created by Ryan, had been spent in service to Ryan, and who was managed by William C. Willcox, who as Public Service Commissioner had helped give the New York subways to Ryan."

BOSTON NOW NEEDS \$11,000 FOR LIBRARIES

With less than \$11,000 of the \$50,000 pledged as Boston's quota of the \$1,000,000 war library fund to be subscribed, prospects of raising the entire amount within the next few days appear exceptionally bright according to William F. Kenney, chairman of the Boston War Library Council. A number of subscriptions are still to come in and these, it is expected, will swell the total considerably.

The campaign will continue until it has been definitely established that Boston has fulfilled its pledge and raised its share of the money for the establishment and maintenance of war libraries at the 32 cantonments of soldiers, sailors and airmen in the United States.

A summary of the war library campaign at Harvard University showed last night that Harvard men contributed \$1422 and 500 books. The books contributed included many French dictionaries and grammars. W. C. Lane, Harvard librarian, who is in charge of the fund, has made another appeal to the students for books.

ICE CREAM MEN MEET IN BOSTON

With delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada, the seventeenth annual joint convention of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and the National Association of Ice Cream Supply Men will open this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Mayor Curley will welcome the delegates, and following the president's address and reports of the secretary, treasurer and the various committees, the delegates to the convention will listen to an address by Prof. S. H. Ayers of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This morning the trade exhibit, which is in charge of the ice cream supply men at Horticultural Hall, opened with several hundred persons attending during the forenoon. The exhibit this year is the largest to be held by the association, having more than 80 exhibitors.

TEXAS PROPOSES LABOR CONSCRIPTION

DALLAS, Tex.—Senator Dayton has introduced a bill, says an Austin dispatch to the News, providing for the assignment of men not regularly and continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State, the counties of the State, the cities of the State or by private employers, whenever, because of a state of war, the Governor determines such assignments to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the United States and this State, and that the same can not be carried on at the protection and welfare of the people of the United States and this State shall require, without resort to this act.

KING TELEGRAPHS TO MESOPOTAMIAN FORCE

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—King George has telegraphed to the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia congratulating him and all the troops concerned in the capture of the Turkish forces at Ramadid. Appreciation is also expressed for skillful leadership as well as for the spirit and gallantry of all ranks.

Deposits of postal savings in the United States in August showed a gain of more than \$4,000,000, according to information given out by Postmaster Murray yesterday, bringing the total deposits up to over \$140,000,000, standing to the credit of 700,000 individual depositors. Ten offices made gains of over \$50,000 during August, the leader being New York, with a gain of \$718,695. Boston's gain was \$94,604.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

ping bombs, claiming numerous victims among the civilian population.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Along the Aisne, northeast of Rheims, and in the Champagne the firing activity was revived, for the most part, in connection with reconnoitering engagements which resulted in our capturing prisoners. Before Verdun, the fighting activity remained within moderate limits.

Fourteen enemy airmen were shot down on Sunday. Eastern War Theater.—The situation is unchanged. In some isolated sectors local infantry engagements caused a temporary increase in the fire. Macedonian front: There were no important events.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The official report issued on Monday says: The enemy artillery has shown pronounced activity in the night time in the Neuport sector and east and north of Ypres.

Otherwise there is nothing to report. The official communication from British headquarters last night follows:

At 5:30 o'clock this morning the enemy forces launched a powerful attack on a front of more than a mile against our new positions north of the Ypres-Menin Road and east of the Polygon Wood. The German infantry, advancing in three waves, suffered heavy casualties from our rifle fire and artillery barrage and were driven back in disorder. We followed up the retreating enemy troops and captured a few prisoners.

In the course of the next three hours our opponents twice renewed their attacks with strong forces on the same front, and again were repulsed at all points, except opposite the southeast corner of the Polygon Wood, where they succeeded in occupying two of our advanced posts.

The hostile artillery has shown some activity today in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and south and north of Lens.

During the month of September, we captured a total of 5296 German prisoners, including 146 officers. We also captured during the same month 11 guns, including three heavy pieces, 57 trench mortars and 377 machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The official statement issued on Monday reads: There was artillery activity in the course of the night at various points on the Aisne front. An enemy surprise attack on our small posts in the region of Allies resulted only in losses to our assailants.

In the Champagne our detachments penetrated the German lines north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and, after destroying the enemy shelters, returned with prisoners.

The War Office last night issued the following statement: On the Aisne front there were quite lively artillery actions in the sectors of Laffaux and Ailles and in the region between the Miette and the Aisne.

North of Brayne en Laonnois one of our detachments, composed of an officer and 12 men, carried out a surprise attack on an enemy trench and brought back without having suffered any losses, 13 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack between the Bois le Chaume and Bezonvaux. A stubborn engagement ensued in our advanced elements, which the enemy troops had succeeded in entering, and ended to our advantage. Our line was completely reestablished, and we took about 15 prisoners.

Belgian communication: On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 the regions around Hamcapelle, Ootscapele, Rougedame, Loo and Knoke have been exposed to the enemy fire, many of our advanced posts have been violently bombarded. We replied on Dixmude and Clercken and against numerous German organizations. Our artillery has bombarded enemy communications and cantonments in reprisal for numerous bombs thrown at different points on our rear zone.

The aviators have been very active during the course of the last two days, carrying out numerous missions of reconnaissance, chase and protection, in the course of which many combats were fought and also bombardments near Roodevelde in reprisal for those of the enemy airmen against our cantonments.

Eastern theater, Sept. 30: Our artillery shelled enemy batteries at the Tchernia Bend and north of Monastir. Two reconnaissance missions attempted to reach the Italian positions were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

Northern front: In the Riga region, four miles south of the railway, in the Spital Farms sector, our vanguard detachments pressed back the enemy posts and advanced between 800 and 1000 yards.

Western and Rumanian fronts: There were lullades.

Caucasian front: There is nothing to report. Aviation: In the region of Kovel, on Friday, our airmen dropped about 700 pounds of bombs on enemy camps. In the region of Buczacz our giant airplanes of the Murometz type dropped about 200 pounds of bombs.

Our noncommissioned officer Spozhnikoff shot down an enemy machine west of Radautz.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

On the Bainsizza Plateau the enemy forces renewed their attacks on the positions recently occupied by us. They were everywhere completely repulsed.

The number of prisoners taken in the offensive action of the last three days is 2019, including 63 officers.

On the Carso, there was lively patrol activity. In the Val du Fumo Adamello, enemy parties attempting to reach our positions between Passo della Porta and Porcel Rosco Pass, were repulsed and pursued by our patrols, who captured a large quantity of ammunition and explosives.

During Saturday night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Palmanova, Aquileia, Montefalco and other localities on the lower Isonzo without doing material damage. One woman was killed.

SHIPMEN STUDY LABOR PROBLEM

(Continued from page one)

sent to some yard still to be chosen, where they will be instructed by expert teachers at government expense. It is expected that 150 men will be trained at a time, and that the course will take about six weeks. The only expense to the yards will be the wages of the men while they are being trained as instructors. On their return to their respective yards, the new instructors will teach the other workmen, while another group is sent away to take the special course. It is believed that in this way the yards will obtain about 300 instructors by the end of the fiscal year, and that these, in turn, will be able to train about 75,000 workmen a year.

It was largely for the purpose of acquainting the shipbuilding firms with the details of the plan that the Emergency Fleet Corporation called a conference of the representatives of New England shipyards in Boston on Monday. Before the plan is put into effect, it will be explained to the representatives of the other shipbuilding concerns of the country, at conferences to be called in various cities.

So far as Mr. MacNary was able to recall, it will be the first time the Government of the United States has ever undertaken to educate workmen for the benefit of private firms. For some years the Navy Department has maintained schools on board its vessels for the education of its sailors, but as these men were to serve the Government, the projects have small resemblance to each other.

By way of informing the representatives of the shipyards of what they may expect to be called upon to do, in making provision for the school work to be inaugurated, Mr. MacNary had several men acquainted with the work done at the Fore River yards address the conference. Joseph Larkin, employment manager of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, told of the activities of his department, and the measures adopted to train workmen. In concluding, he said: "With all this national propaganda, we are going to get better men, and if they can be assured the demand is going to last twenty years, I don't think we will have any trouble with labor."

Others who told of the methods employed in training workmen, while they engaged in productive work, were E. A. Myers, of the steel department of the Fore River yards; E. P. Barrows, head of the woodworking department of the Quincy School, who directed the shop at Fore River; and O. H. Tomlin, practical shipfitter and instructor.

DOCK HANDLERS' STRIKE DISCUSSED

Henry R. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, conferred today with his associates on the labor committee, J. Frank O'Hare and John F. Stevens, on the testimony taken yesterday at the meeting with the striking dock-handlers.

While Mr. Endicott had no statement to make, it is understood that he will confer shortly with officials of the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads, in view of the fact that the railroads enter so importantly into the situation. So far as Mr. Endicott's committee is aware, the dock-handlers have shown no indication to return to work.

It was announced today that Mr. Endicott will confer on Wednesday with employers of the coal teamsters, who are threatening to strike unless their demands for a wage increase of \$2 a week are granted.

MUNITION PLANT REGION MADE "DRY"

CHESTER, Pa.—Seven hotels and one bottling establishment within a radius of five miles of the aviation school at Essington, and in a great munition plant belt have been put out of business by the Government for the period of the war. While the hotels were not ordered closed, the bars of the establishments were shut up, which means that practically all of them will be compelled to suspend business. One of the places closed is the Riverside Hotel in Essington, owned by Commodore Charles Walber of the Commodore Yacht Club. The order puts the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Westinghouse plant and a number of other factories engaged in government work in dry territory.

MOST RAIDERS TURNED BACK IN LONDON AIR RAID

Four Successive Groups of Machines Raid English Capital—Kentish Coast Bombed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday).—London and the Southeast Coast towns experienced another air raid last night, concerning which Field Marshal Lord French, commander-in-chief of the home forces, issued the following report:

"A group of hostile airplanes crossed the Essex Coast at 7 o'clock this evening and proceeded across Essex to London. This group of machines was followed at about a quarter of an hour's interval by a second group, which pursued the same course.

"The first attack on London was delivered from the northeast about 7:45 p. m. Most of the raiders were turned back, but one or more of the machines penetrated the defenses and dropped bombs in the southwestern districts.

"About 8:45 p. m. the second group of raiders crossed the coast defenses at various points in northeast and north London, but without success until shortly after 9 o'clock, when a few of the machines passed across London and bombs were again dropped in the southwestern districts.

"Meanwhile, a third group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast and dropped bombs at various places. This group did not penetrate very far westward. A fourth group of enemy machines crossed the Essex coast about 8:50 o'clock and proceeded toward London, which was approached shortly before 10 o'clock. They did not penetrate farther than the northeast outskirts of London, where some bombs are reported to have been dropped.

"No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German version of Sunday night's raid says:

Our airmen again dropped bombs upon military buildings and warehouses in inner London. Numerous fires showed that this attack was particularly effective. Other airplanes successfully attacked Margate and Dover.

All our machines returned unharmed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday).—In Sunday night's air raid the casualties in all districts totaled nine killed and 42 injured. Of these only two persons were killed in London, according to this afternoon's communiqué. One material damage was not great. One enemy machine, the communiqué states, is reported to have been brought down off Dover.

Air Activity at Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Bombing raids on lock gates at Zebrugge, aerodromes at St. Denis Westrem and Thourout, and works and trains at Brugse were carried out by naval airmen on Saturday night. According to the communiqué issued yesterday, several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, a large fire being caused at St. Denis Westrem aerodrome.

During the patrol, several aerial combats occurred, two enemy machines being destroyed and one driven down completely out of control. A Gotha was also driven down and is thought to have been damaged. All British machines returned safely.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The following official communication dealing with the aerial branch of the army at the front was issued last night:

"The visibility improved Sunday and a great deal of artillery and photographic work was accomplished by our airplanes. Bombing continued without respite day and night. Over 11 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes at Gontrode and hostile billets and communications in the battle area and on a dump near the headquarters near Cambrai. The enemy also carried out many bombing raids during the night, but did little damage of military importance.

"A photograph taken of the results of our bombing at the Gontrode aerodrome shows that Saturday night one shed of the aerodrome was hit. The same photograph shows three large German machines which landed in a field five miles south of the Gontrode aerodrome; two of these machines clearly were damaged, and reconnaissance today showed all three machines still lying in the field. A large airship shed which is now used for the accommodation of Gotha airplanes at this aerodrome is reported to have been set on fire last night.

"The enemy's aircraft were not very active yesterday, but a few large formations were encountered. Four German machines were downed and eight driven down out of control. Five of our airplanes are missing."

Air Raid Casualty List LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Ten persons were killed and 39 wounded in the German air raid of last night, official announcements stated today.

France Takes Reprisals PARIS, France (Tuesday).—In reprisal for recent German air raids over Dunkirk, French airmen last night bombarded Stuttgart, Treves, Coblenz and Frankfurt, an official statement announced today.

GAS RATE INCREASE DENIED PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The proposed increase in rates by the Providence Gas Company was denied, temporarily, in an order from the Public Utilities Commission, yesterday, although a hearing on the proposition is scheduled for today. The order reads: "Ordered, that the operation of the schedule of said rates filed by the Providence Gas Company with the commission to become effective on the first day of October, 1917, be suspended, pending further investigation and that, in the meantime, the rates charged by the Providence Gas Company shall be the rates in force at the date of said hearing."

ities Commission, yesterday, although a hearing on the proposition is scheduled for today. The order reads: "Ordered, that the operation of the schedule of said rates filed by the Providence Gas Company with the commission to become effective on the first day of October, 1917, be suspended, pending further investigation and that, in the meantime, the rates charged by the Providence Gas Company shall be the rates in force at the date of said hearing."

SALOONS FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS BY RECENT LAWS

Retail Liquor Dealers' President Says High Prices Make Barrooms No Longer Profitable

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recently enacted York amendments to the state liquor tax laws which provided that after Sept. 30 there could be only one saloon to every 500 inhabitants in political subdivisions having less than 55,000, has already driven 2000 saloons throughout the State out of business automatically.

William McClenahan, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, says that he expects 1500 saloons will be forced to discontinue business throughout the State this month, and that, if the present situation continues, probably twice that number will have to close within six months. The new tax of \$2.20 and a rise of 85 cents in the wholesale price makes whiskey cost \$5.10 a gallon, he said.

In Manhattan, according to Deputy Excise Commissioner John T. McNeil, 274 saloons and 105 liquor stores have been forced out of business and in the Bronx 115 fewer licenses for saloons than last year were granted, and 24 fewer licenses for liquor stores. Two hundred and fifteen fewer saloon licenses and 85 fewer liquor store licenses have been granted in Brooklyn than on Oct. 1, 1916, Deputy Commissioner D. H. Ralston said. Similar decreases in Queens and Richmond brought the number which have thus been forced to remain closed to more than 1000.

Hoboken Saloons to Go

Mayor Plans Trip to Washington to Protest President's Order

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Mayor Patrick R. Griffin and six other citizens are planning to leave for Washington to protest to Secretary of War Baker against the closing of Hoboken's saloons in compliance with President Wilson's recent order regarding the sale of alcoholic drinks within a given radius of the points of embarkation of American troops. United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch, acting under orders from the Department of Justice, has notified about 80 per cent of Hoboken's 320 saloonkeepers that they must close on Oct. 8.

CARDINAL GASPARRI AND POPE'S NOTE

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Eclair publishes a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, to Bishop de Gibergues of Valence concerning the reception of the papal peace note, in which the papal secretary expresses the satisfaction of Pope Benedict at the sentiments of the Roman Catholic clergy of France, which the letter says are "all the more agreeable to His Holiness since the contrary attitude of the French press in general is inexplicable. If there are nations specially favored in the papal note they are France and Belgium."

The letter, which is dated Sept. 10, remarks that France certainly cannot take exception to the first two points of the papal note concerning disarmament and obligatory arbitration, and continues: "As to the damages to be replaced and the outlays for the war, the Holy Father proposes in the third place, as a general principle, reciprocal remission. He adds, however, that if in any case particular reasons are opposed to that view, which is verified in the case of Belgium, they can be weighed with justice and equity."

The letter then refers to the statement of M. Ribot, former Premier, that he is in accord with the Provisional Government of Russia, admitting that in eventual peace negotiations war indemnities should not be claimed, but reserving for France the right to require reparation for damages caused by the malevolence of military commanders outside the necessities of war. The letter adds:

"The pontifical note is couched in general terms and does not exclude reparation for such damages. But, even setting aside the enormous difficulties of establishing with precision in all the sectors of the war the damages caused needlessly by the fault of military commanders, it is for France to judge if it is suitable for it, even in the hypothesis of victory, to prolong the war, were it only for one year, to require of the enemy reparation for these damages with due account taken of the losses in money and men and the heaps of ruins in which the war would leave the Belgian and French territory now occupied."

Cardinal Gasparri's letter lays stress upon the fact that the papal note desires that French territory be immediately evacuated completely. It then says that the Pope does not, and could not, propose any solution concerning Alsace-Lorraine. The letter adds that the Pope expresses hope that France and Germany will examine in a conciliatory spirit the aspirations of peoples, taking into account what is just and possible. Finally, the letter contends, the Pope's note favors France in different points and offends in none.

BALKAN DISPUTE STILL ACTIVE

Bulgarian Minister Replies to Statement About Serbia, Who, He Says, Is "Paying the Price of Her Unholy Ambitions"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Counter-attacks on the Serbian Minister Michailovitch by the Bulgarian Minister Panaretov and a little further reconnoitering by the Bulgars into peace territory, marked the day's developments in the Balkan diplomatic dispute going on at Washington.

Replying to Minister Michailovitch's statement of yesterday, Minister Panaretov today declared that Serbia is "paying the price of her unholy ambitions."

"Bulgaria has absolutely no aspirations to become the dominating nation in the Balkans," he said, denying Serbian and Rumanian charges that Bulgaria was promised this by the Central Powers.

"Bulgaria's aspirations square exactly with President Wilson's declaration of 'national boundaries,' and that 'no peoples shall be ruled without the consent of the governed,'" the Bulgarian said.

As I stated before, Bulgaria is ready for peace with return of Dobruja and Macedonia, territory inhabited almost entirely by Bulgarians. She now holds this and other territory. When peace is declared she will surrender that which by President Wilson's doctrine of 'national boundaries' belongs to another power.

"Bulgaria, before the Balkan wars, had a population of 4,000,000. With Dobruja, Macedonia and Bulgarian Moravia, Bulgarians under Bulgarian rule now number 7,500,000. There are 12,000,000 Serbians and 11,000,000 Rumanians in the Balkans. How can a nation of 7,500,000 dominate a territory where there are two other countries, each with millions more population?"

LARGE SUPPLIES OF TOMATOES IN BOSTON MARKET

Housewives Are Urged to Buy in Quantities Now for Canning Purposes

Large supplies of tomatoes were brought into the Boston markets this morning, according to the United States Bureau of Markets in Boston, which urges all housewives to buy large quantities of this vegetable for canning. The bulletin says: "More than 1500 bushels of green tomatoes were on the local farmers' market this morning. The wide range in quality and prices of ripe tomatoes indicates that the close of the tomato season is near. Extra stocks of winter tomato preserves should be attended to without delay. Farmers are receiving about \$1 to \$2 for good ripe tomatoes, a reduction from yesterday's figures. Fancy stock continues to bring as high as \$2.50 to \$3 with very little offered.

Spinach was lower today, nearly 1000 bushels offered for sale, and brought about 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Fancy grades of apples, chiefly, gravenstein, McIntosh, and wealthies bring continued high prices from \$2 to \$3, but the average grade offered brings about \$1 to \$1.75 per bushel, a decrease from yesterday. Over 1500 bushels were offered.

Root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, brought farmers lower prices today, with carrots bringing an average of \$1.25 and parsnips \$1.75 per bushel. A few sold at high prices.

Farmers reporting, 165. Loads, 169. Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, No. 1, 1337 bu (32 qts), \$1.25@1.75, retail 10 to 15c qt; beans, green, 118 bu (32 qts), \$1.25@2.50, retail, 8 and 12c qt; beans, wax, 17 bu (32 qts), \$2@2.50, retail, 10c qt; beans, shell, 127 bu (32 qts), \$1.75@2.50, retail, 10c qt; beets, bunch, 148 boxes (18 bunches), 40@50c, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 77 bu, 85@91c, retail, 4c lb; carrots, bunch, 76 boxes (24 bunches), 60@75c, retail, 6c bunch; carrots, cut, 322 bu, \$1.25@1.50, retail, 5c lb; cabbage, white, 362 bbls (80-90 lbs), 65@75c, retail, 2c lb; corn, white, 525 boxes (5 doz), 75c @1.25, retail, 35c doz.

Cucumbers, No. 1, 27 bxs (5-6 doz), \$5@5.50, retail 10c each; lettuce, 1398 bxs (18 lbs), 75c@1.25, retail 10c head; onions, 120 bu, \$1.60@1.75, retail 5c lb; radishes, 70 bxs, 40@60, retail 2 bunches 5c; potatoes, 181 bu, \$1.40 @1.50; squash, turban, 324 bxs, \$1.25 @1.50, retail 3c lb; tomatoes, ripe, 1512 bu, \$1.25@2, retail 8c lb; tomatoes, green, 1056 bu, 50@75c, retail 25c peck; cauliflower, 622 bxs, \$1.50@1.75, retail 25@45c each; celery, 546 doz, \$1.25@1.35, retail 13c bunch; egg plant, 60 bxs, \$1.75@2.25, retail 10 to 30c.

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each; greens, 213 bu. 25@35c, retail 15c peck.
Parsley, 123 bu. 25 @ 35c, retail, 3 oz. 5c; parsnips, cut, 37 bu. \$1.50 @ \$1.75, retail, 6c lb.; romaine, 73 boxes, 50c @ 60c, retail 5c head; spinach, 1188 bu. 40c @ 50c, retail, 20c peck; Swiss chard, 58 bu. 30c @ 40c; turnips, 42 bu. 75c @ \$1.00, retail, 2c lb.; procie, 42 bu. \$1.00 @ \$1.50.
Leeks, 62 doz. 40@50c; grapes, 33 bu. \$1.50@2.50, retail 75c pk.; pears, 104 bu. \$1.25@2.50; peaches, 908 baskets, 85@95c; pumpkins, 25 boxes, 75c, retail 4c lb.; peppers, hot, 43 boxes, \$2.50@3, retail 10 doz.

There are also small amounts of lima beans, \$1.50@2; yellow corn, \$1.10; Hubbard squash, \$1@1.25; pickling onions, \$3.50@4; escarole, 30@40c; kale, 30@40c; crab apples, \$2@3; Jew radish, \$1; mushrooms, \$1.75; fennel, 50c; mint, 35@40c; Italian squash, 50c@82; cranberry plant, \$1; citron, \$1.50 and oysterberries, 33.

GREECE'S RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Politis, announced in the Greek Chamber of Deputies that the new Venizelos régime would signalize its return to power by extending and developing relations with the United States and by giving the first definite recognition to the extensive Greek colonies all over the United States. He submitted several measures to this end, namely, the establishment of consuls-general at New York, San Francisco and Chicago, consuls at Boston and New Orleans and some 60 honorary consular positions at places where there are 1000 to 1500 Greeks.

The project also provides for a national fund to be administered by the Greek Legation at Washington. "This national fund will be used," said the Minister, "to aid the societies looking after immigrants arriving in America. It will assist in founding schools, churches, benefit societies, and organizations for the spread of Greek literature and fine arts."

There was great applause in the Chamber when the Minister referred to extending Greek art and literature in America, as it was the first suggestion that Greece could furnish America something more than tolling masses. It appealed strongly to the national pride, which considers Greece as the birthplace of art and literature, and rather resents the idea that cheap labor is what Greece is chiefly contributing to America.

GRAIN BY WEIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The Food Controller directs the special attention of corn chandlers, and other retail dealers in grain, to Clause 10 of the Grain (Prices) Order 1917, No. 820, under which no person is permitted to sell any wheat, rye, oats or barley, however small the quantity, and whether imported or home grown, otherwise than by weight. This restriction applies to damaged as well as to sound grain, and the prices must not exceed the maximum prices in the order mentioned above.

Clysmic—Of Course

What else—It is recommended by many connoisseurs for its flavor—as the best sparkling table water.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.
Don't accept ordinary waters. Insist on genuine



SPAIN DEVELOPS ITS INDUSTRIES

New Enterprises of First Magnitude Start Up—Mining Affairs Are Now Attracting Increasing Attention

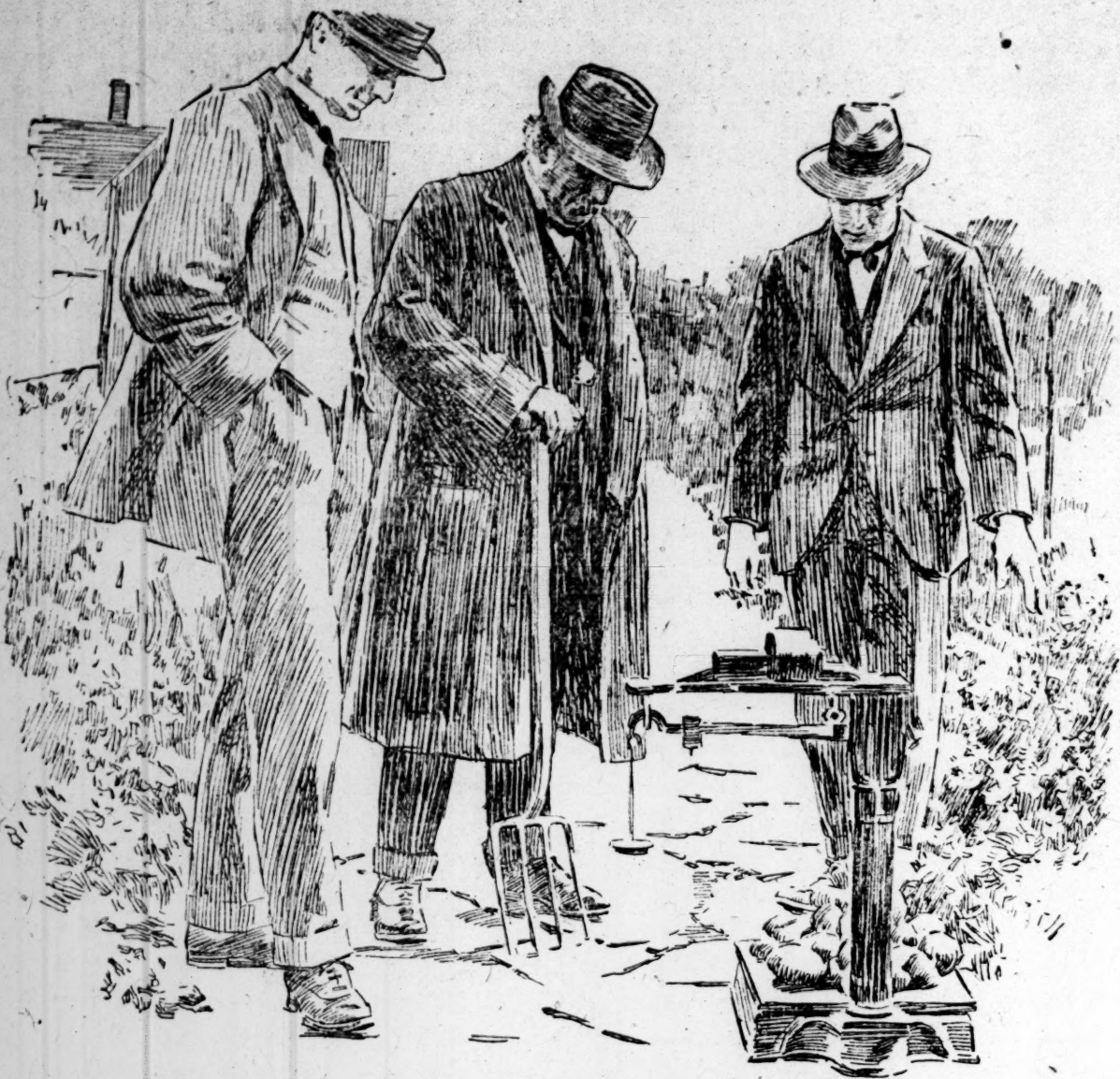
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Despite the difficulties of the internal situation there are many evidences of notable economic and commercial developments in Spain at the present time. There have been rumors that Señor Leonardo Rodríguez, the Director of Commerce, was about to resign, but these do not appear to have any foundation, and it is a fortunate thing for the department, since the present Director manifests much enthusiasm in his present office and has many important schemes in hand. Among these is one for strengthening the position of the Chambers of Commerce of the country, another for establishing a system of insurance against strikes, and a third for arranging credit against exportations.

New enterprises of the first magnitude for their capital value, their evident scope, and their possibilities, are being started continually, and whatever may be the lot of the working-man in Spain, and however just may be his grievances—often enough, he it said, at least as much due to want of legislation, the proper administration of existing laws, and good management of the country generally, as to other causes—there is money in great abundance for new industrial undertakings, and more than that, there are the best signs of a strong enterprise to support them, a considerable initiative, and driving force. What it amounts to is that Spain, with the money in its pocket, and Europe deeper in the war than ever, is setting about occupying the place that it feels to be waiting for it. Whilst groups of belligerent powers hold meetings and endeavor to come to understandings with each other about their future economic and commercial action, Spain is largely independent and has no need for delaying action. All that she does is to make tactical advances for the improvement of her relations abroad, and there is this to be said of the Government's representatives, ambassadorial, ministerial and consular, in foreign capitals and other important centers that generally, free from the stuffy political atmosphere of Madrid, they do their work efficiently and well. Spanish relations abroad, then, are quite satisfactory.

As the commercial world is beginning to stir very noticeably, the Government is forward with various schemes for its assistance. Casual students abroad of Spanish affairs are too apt, in reflecting upon the political upheavals of continual occurrence, to think that they mean the virtual stoppage of the country and the complete hindrance to all effort for the time being. That is not the case. These political disturbances are, indeed, serious enough, and the last one was very serious, but unless the railways and the public services generally are absolutely stopped, the repercussions on the commercial world is not so considerable as might be thought, and movements in great enterprises are pressed forward with the best possible complacency by their controllers, who philosophically reflect that these things are part of Spain and must be allowed for. The very fact that the country is not well administered and organized, leading to the circumstance that business, commerce and the financial, manufacturing and industrial world, generally, has been taught that it must look after itself, enables a certain amount of independence to be preserved, and the effects of the strikes, stoppages, riots and political upheavals to be somewhat less, perhaps, than if dependence were placed on a perfect national organization. Of course Spain is handicapped by her internal difficulties, but not to such an extent as may be imagined. On the other hand there is a manifest disposition in many quarters now to delay no longer in endeavoring to take even fuller advantage of the preoccupation of the belligerents than hitherto.

There is an example of the latter in the constitution, which has just taken place, of a very big corporation which is to be known as the Compañía Siderurgica del Mediterraneo, whose scheme is to put up works capable of producing 300,000 tons of iron and steel of every sort per year. It is stated in this case that, little by little, the economic progress achieved by Spain, thanks to the lack of foreign competition that the war has brought about, is being crystallized, leading to most daily to new enterprises, founded with every prospect of great gain, and tending to national production in various directions in which Spain has hitherto been dependent on foreign work and enterprise. The new project is to establish great blast furnaces and iron works at Sagunto, otherwise known as Murviedro, a place on the coast a little way north of Valencia, which has hitherto been chiefly celebrated among strangers as being the place where the most wonderful relics of the Romans are often found. At the head of the enterprise are Señor Sota and Señor Aznar, and a circular has been addressed to the shareholders of the Compañía Minera de Setares, the Compañía Minera de Sierra Alhamilla, the Compañía Minera de Sierra Menor, the Compañía Euskalduna de Construcción y Reparación de Buques, the Compañía de Remolcadores Ibaizabal, the Compañía Naviera Sota y Aznar, and the Compañía de Crédito Especial (thus bringing in the mining, shipping, financial and other appropriate interests, with all of which the Señores Sota and Aznar are most prominently associated). In the circular they set forth their scheme for



Mr. Lloyd George weighing potatoes from his plot at Walton Heath

constituting this corporation to be known as the Compañía Siderurgica del Mediterraneo with a capital of 100,000,000 pesetas, divided into 100,000 shares and 100,000 debentures of 500 pesetas each. As stated, the complete scheme is to set up furnaces and works capable of producing annually 300,000 tons of iron and steel of all varieties demanded by the market, but at the outset caution will be exercised, and the undertaking will be established in a series of methodical steps. "The first of these," says the circular, "will consist in the selection and acquisition of all the necessary elements for the production of 100,000 tons annually, and will include wharves for loading and unloading in the port of Sagunto, coke furnaces and plant for the utilization of by-products, blast furnaces, steel furnaces, plate-rolling machines and all the equipment necessary for a completely modern works fitted up with all the latest improvements. It will have the advantage of being able to deal in the national market, by which chiefly we wish to find our products taken, so that we may be the better able to adapt ourselves to it in the course of the subsequent amplifications. In the second stage of the establishment of the scheme, which we think ought not to be begun until the first is in working order, the output will be increased to 200,000 tons, and in the third, if we find the market for our products, to 300,000."

For the present, therefore, of the total capital only 40,000,000 pesetas will be issued, representing 80,000 shares, of which half will be retained by the founders and the other half will be offered to the shareholders of the companies that have been named. By such a combination of interests of such affinity, and under the direction of men of great reputation for their talents, it is believed that a new center of iron and steel manufacture of the greatest importance to Spain will be set up, and one which will considerably stimulate the national production.

In other directions mining affairs are attracting increasing attention. Little has been heard recently of the investigations that the Government has been pursuing in the district of Ronda, mention of which was made some time back, but the Minister of Works has just had a long consultation with the mining engineers Señores Sanchez Lozano, Madariaga and Orqueta, who have been engaged in these investigations in the Ronda Mountains. According to the reports that are now furnished by these technical experts, the work of investigation is being carried on with vigor and with increasing success. It was the discovery of platinum in these parts which first excited attention, and the main object of the present investigations is to arrive at a close estimate of the commercial value of the platinum, chrome and nickel deposits. As to the platinum, 60 borings have been made by the River Verde and 109 by the River Guadaira.

At both places quantities of substantial importance have been found, taking into consideration the present market quotations of this metal. Although the tests of the Guadaira have not yet been completed, it seems likely that the quantity of platinum that is to be found there is greater than in the case of the Verde, and the depth at which it is situated is less and does not exceed 10 meters. The investigations in regard to the other minerals have also had very favorable results so far. More than 10 seams of rich chromite have been found in circumstances and conditions that favor successful commercial exploitation, and it is reckoned that there are 16 or 18 others of iron chromites. As to the nickel, now so largely in demand for military manufactures, it has been found in such quantities as to be capable of supplying all the Spanish industries with which it is concerned for several decades. It will take a long time yet to complete the investigation of the mineral resources of this region, but it does not

follow that the exploitation will not begin very soon.

There is an important movement in another direction. It is proposed that cotton should be grown in Andalusia on an extensive scale. A well-known authority on economics, Señor Rivas Moreno, is directing attention to the possibilities in this direction and is enlisting the sympathy of the Minister of Works in a project for making this an integral feature of the national agricultural production. It is set forth that Spain is now absolutely dependent on foreign supplies, and the statistics of imports show that she annually takes in from abroad some 145,000 tons of raw cotton of the value of about 214,000,000 pesetas. Apart from the great influence that would be exercised on the future international value of Spanish money if these imports could be dispensed with, it would be highly profitable to nationalize completely an industry so much bound up with Catalonia as that of cotton manufacture. The majority of European nations, says Señor Moreno, are dependent, like themselves, at present on the United States for their supplies of raw cotton, and if they have not taken any steps to liberate themselves from this dependence it is simply because the European climate, in general, is not propitious for the growing of cotton. But Andalusia is splendidly suited to it, judging by experiments that have been carried out in Seville and Jerez, and everything indicates that Spain would be wise to enter upon such enterprises as England has conducted in India and Egypt.

Here again is another important move for making Spain more self-dependent. A new company with a capital of 25,000,000 pesetas, of which half is to be issued at first, is being established in Madrid under the name of the Sociedad Española de Construcciones Electromecánicas. Its object is to manufacture all the electrical material needed for dynamos, electro-motors, induction coils, transformers, distributors, batteries, cables, wires, telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, conductors, and in fact everything electrical. It is pointed out that up to the present Spain has been supplied with these materials by Germany and Switzerland, and that she uses them in such quantities as to make the nationalization of such an industry a very profitable thing, especially when it is taken into account that the necessary metals, particularly copper, are found in Spain in such abundance. Owing to the present shortage of supply from abroad, various Spanish industries are suffering severely. The best authorities profess a brilliant future for the new industry. The one thing needed is careful, energetic and thorough management, and that is guaranteed by the names of individuals and business houses that are at the back of the undertaking and which are among the best in Spain. They include the firms of Urquijo, Riolinto, Penarroya, Bauer, Creusot, St. Chamond, Fourcade, the Marques de Villamejor, Baron Empent, the Banco de Bilbao and the Banco de la Unión Parisien.

Here are various directions in which Spain is striking out. They embrace a great significance.

DRAFT DRAWING OF HAWAIIANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Citizens of military age in Hawaii, who registered on July 31 for military service, are to be drafted at a special drawing in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol Building. Hawaii is complimented by Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, provost marshal-general in charge of the selective draft, for the splendid organization for registration developed by the local registration board. Honolulu will become the headquarters for the draft in Hawaii. The territory will be divided into districts corresponding to the districts of each local registration board.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Throughout the length and breadth of England, the vast army of allotment holders are now completing the harvesting of their crops. Chief amongst these at present figures the potato crop. Potatoes are being lifted everywhere in large quantities, and even the Prime Minister finds time amidst many depressing duties to take part in the work on his own particular plot at Walton Heath.

SOCIALIST GIVES HIS VIEWS ON STOCKHOLM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Compère Morel is one of the group of majority Socialists who refused to sanction the participation of the party in France in the Stockholm Conference. He has eloquently and emphatically given his reasons in an article written by him to the Petit Parisien. Agreeing with the Russian Socialist, Mr. Plekhanov, who stated quite uncompromisingly that the proposed conference was nothing more than an attempt to use the Russians to throw confusion into the ranks of the Allies, M. Morel says:

"Are we to go to Stockholm to prove to the peoples that the Entente did not attack the Central Empires? Are we to go to Stockholm to prove that she is merely defending herself against the most savage, the most brutal, and the most perfidious aggression ever perpetrated by predatory nations? Are we to go to Stockholm to declare before the world that it was the conspiracy against Serbia, the crushing of Belgium, the invasion of Luxembourg which unchained the conflict?"

"Is this really necessary? Might it not really be thought that the cause of the Entente had never been set forth both by word of mouth and in writing? Do not the neutrals know? And do you imagine that the belligerents, whether Socialist or not, are ignorant of it? Are we going to be made to believe that during these three horrible years which we have spent in the din of battle, a prey to the worst moral and material sufferings, there have remained people among the Allies, among the neutrals and in the Central Empires, who have not had time to arrive at an opinion of their own? I do not believe it. But whatever was said, whatever was done, whatever decision was arrived at in Stockholm, the peoples could know neither more nor less than they know now. Everybody can see," continues M. Morel, "the unfortunate results of such deliberations when it is apparent that the most pacific, the most tempting offers for the establishment of a truce, and the most promising affirmations of anti-imperialist action are made publicly and in every language by Socialist delegates in the Kaiser's good books. "Such propaganda listened to and acted upon would have the effect of making the armies believe that they were nearing the end of their miseries and their pain. And what an immense disillusionment would follow when the mirage disappeared and gave place to imperious actuality, and the men found that they had to continue fighting and risking their lives! Would it not mean that weariness, discouragement, despair would get hold of our soldiers, destroy their energy, weaken their courage and prepare an irreparable disaster?"

"We want peace as much as anybody. But the peace to which we aspire must not be a peace based on compromise, on balance, on equilibrium, a peace, in short, of wearied men. It must be a victorious, durable peace, giving us the certainty that our children will not experience this barbarous slaughter. Such a peace as that, the Internationale is as powerless, as incapable of giving the world as it was powerless and incapable of preventing war. We shall only obtain it by remaining firm and decided in our determination to win."

FRANCE SHOULD OPEN ITS DOORS

So Says M. de Waleffe in Calling On Countrymen to Welcome American Soldiers During Periods of Leave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In an article in the Journal Maurice de Waleffe pleads the cause of the American soldier fighting in France and exhorts his fellow countrymen and women to make the soldiers from over the sea welcome in their new homes during the periods of leave from the trenches. Every four months, he says, the French soldier, in order to return to his own fireside, leaps joyfully into a train, and the English "Tommy" goes singing across the Channel. How is the American to cross the immense Atlantic? He alone will be without his family, and it is he who will miss the most, being the furthest away from his country. Whoever has found himself alone on his travels, in a distant country whose language he does not speak, knows the sadness which is apt to overtake anyone after a day passed in wandering, with nothing especial to do, through an indifferent throng. Then is the time when thoughts come of those who are very dear and who are many miles away.

Undoubtedly, M. de Waleffe says, General Pershing's energetic soldiers, with their clear eyes and their sun-warnt faces, have not come to France to cry. The war will carry them into its whirlpool. But, in quiet moments will they have, like the French, the consolation of thinking that every day that passes, brings them nearer to the time of their leave? What will leave mean to them? Leave to go where? To Paris, to amusements which will do nothing to refresh them? There is never any need to plead a question of sentiment twice over before a French public. After having written in the Journal proposing that a French family should open its doors to every American soldier on leave, M. de Waleffe says that he received hundreds of letters. In all parts of the country and in all classes kind people vied with each other as to who could offer the most hospitality, and many touching details were given of what they would do for the comfort of their 10 days' guest, who should sleep in the bed and occupy the place at table of the son of the house. Only one of these letters entered a protest and that was from a refugee from Northern France who asked if all the heroic men whose homes were in Lille or St. Quentin were provided for, and said that special efforts were made for the Americans because they were rich.

No, writes M. de Waleffe, millionaires do not fill the streets in America any more than in Europe. This matter is not one either of charity or of fair expectations of future benefits. The guest who will present himself will hold his head high because, with his daily pay of a dollar per diem, he can go where it is necessary to pay, and he will have a smile on his lips because he is coming where no one will accept a penny from him. He will be the guest, the son from a distance, the looked-for brother, he will, as far as possible, be of the same social status as his hosts so that he may feel that he is at home, on a farm if he is a farmer, in a shop if he is a shopman, a school, if he is a teacher, but always there will be the friendly hearth. There has been no calculation in the thoughts of the French families, unless, it may be, as to the extent of their resources, so that they may be sure that they can give what they have undertaken to give. They want the American to carry away a good impression of their table, and during these ten days great efforts will be made to provide good dishes.

The German-Americans (who have not disappeared through a trap door just because there is a war) try to spread the idea in America that France is at the end of her resources and that there is a general lack. If the soldiers write that such does not appear to be the case they will answer that this is because only the outside is seen and will say, "Oh, if you could only go into their homes!" They shall go into them, writes M. de Waleffe, and they will find there plenty of courage and no want. The larder and the cellar are not empty, enough still remains to do honor to the stranger who comes to pay a visit. Any calculation there may be for the after-war period, France, for a time poorly provided with men and money, but more than ever a fruitful field for investments, will see American capi-

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talists arriving who will be the fathers, brothers and cousins of these soldiers, and who will get their opinions of the French people from what the soldiers have told them. These American capitalists will not come as conquerors, anyone who thinks so does not know the generous idealism of that race, or all the kindness there will be in the hearts of these business men when, having already a respect for the French, they think they also owe them gratitude. And as a matter of fact, such will be the case, because the Americans will not have been loved for their money, but for themselves.

TRIESTE DURING ITALIAN ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A description of the state of things which prevailed in Trieste during the recent fighting is given by the Berne correspondent of the Idea Nazionale. Toward the end of July, he writes, sensational rumors prevailed in the city that great preparations were being made with regard to the Italian front. Things were going so well for the Austrians, as far as Russia was concerned, that it seemed almost possible to believe that an Austrian offensive was contemplated. These rumors were confirmed by signs of great military activity, trails laid with men and material left in rapid succession in the direction of the Carso, and only a few regiments remained in Trieste. The troops sent to the front included large numbers of Croats, Hungarians, Slavs and Czechs. It was stated in Trieste that they were destined for the much-talked-of great blow against the Italian lines. News of the extent of the Italian preparations had, however, reached Trieste, and there were rumors of the coming offensive. By the beginning of August there were in Trieste other preliminary signs that remarkable events were to be expected, for the police made the wholesale arrests customary on the eve of great military activity.

There is at this time among the population of Trieste a group of persons not easily included in any political classification. They appear to be perfectly submissive to the imperial régime and yet there is something about their attitude which arouses suspicion. They attend all the loyal manifestations and the processions organized by the police to celebrate victories, but they are also to be seen at certain manifestations which the authorities consider have a seditious tendency. This class of persons is always arrested just before an offensive and interned for a time in concentration camps in the interior. Besides these customary arrests, other and unusual ones were made on this occasion by the police. Numbers of suspected individuals were arrested on the flimsiest evidence and kept in prison on indictments of the most varied description. During the first fortnight in August conditions in Trieste became extremely difficult for the inhabitants. The civil and military police vied with each other in harshness toward the civil population. The prohibited zones were considerably extended and in some quarters of the city people were no longer allowed to come and go freely. An order from the military commander forbade meetings or manifestations and greater restrictions were issued concerning the hours when lights were to be out and discussions on the events of the war. The spy system was increased by the presence of a large number of agents who pervaded all classes of society. By the middle of the month the city had a thoroughly warlike aspect, the number of troop trains had increased and numerous heavy batteries passed through on their way to the front.

The writer goes on to describe conditions in Trieste during the bombardments, the coming and going of the military trains and the rumors of all kinds which reached the city. During the third week in August a little tricolor flag with a paper attached to it inscribed "Hurrah for the Italian victory" was found near the palace of the Governor, an event which seemed to infuriate the police, who made further numerous arrests while many more people were interned. Little by little the newspapers admitted the Italian successes and the extent of the Austrian losses became known. It is alleged that the Croats and Hungarians were, especially exposed in the battle and that of four Croatian regiments launched in the counter-attacks little more than half a battalion remained.

OIL REMAINING IN OKLAHOMA

Underground Store Estimated at 800,000,000 Barrels—Discoveries Confined Largely to Eastern Section of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—There remains under the soil of Oklahoma approximately 800,000,000 barrels of crude oil, according to estimates made by Charles N. Gould, of Oklahoma City, former State Geologist. Professor Gould in an article on possibilities for future discoveries of oil in Oklahoma expresses the belief that possibly a little less than half of the petroleum has been taken out of the ground in this State.

According to Mr. Gould, at least three-fourths of the oil-producing territory of the State has been outlined and between half and two-thirds of it has been drilled. Comparison of a geological map prepared by Professor Gould in 1908, when State Geologist, with a map of the oil fields as developed at this time shows little divergence in present oil and gas territory from the sections of the State outlined in the 1908 map. Practically the only discoveries of oil outside this area have been made in Garfield and adjoining counties of Northern Oklahoma, extending the fields a few miles to the west of the outlined territory. The discovery of oil and gas thus far in Oklahoma has been confined largely to the eastern section of the State. The only exceptions to this are limited fields in Southwestern and Northwestern Oklahoma. The western part of the State is of a geological formation termed as the "red beds," and geologists do not expect much development of oil and gas from this section.

"With regard to the 30 or more counties located in the red beds of Central and Western Oklahoma, the best that can be said is that we are hoping that oil will be found there," says Professor Gould.

The discovery of another Glenn or Cushing pool in Oklahoma is possible, in the opinion of Professor Gould. Before the discovery of the Cushing pool in 1912 the newspapers, and even many of the oil men of the State, scouted the possibility of another great oil field ever being developed in Oklahoma. Since that time not only has the wonderful Cushing pool been discovered and developed, but the Healdton field, now producing over 70,000 barrels a day, and many lesser districts have been opened.

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COAL TO BE KEPT FOR NORTHWEST

Fuel Administrator Garfield Issues Order Stopping for the Present Shipping of Product to Canada From Lake Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel Administrator Garfield on Monday night issued an order stopping, for the time being, the shipping of coal into Canada from lake ports. The purpose of the order is to divert this coal to the Northwest, where there is great and immediate need of it. About 180,000 tons of coal are shipped from lake ports daily, of which only about 53,000 tons have been reaching the Northwest. One hundred and fifty thousand tons a day must be shipped until the close of navigation to meet the needs of that region.

The order follows:

"Washington, Oct. 1, 1917. "Order of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to the shipment, distribution and apportionment of coal reshipped by water at Lake Erie ports:

"It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the quantity of coal moving by lake shipment from Lake Erie ports to American lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan is inadequate for the supply of the portion of the United States supplied from said ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, as compared with the quantity of coal so moving to Canadian lake ports and to American lake ports located on lakes other than Lakes Superior and Michigan, and that the supply of coal at present available for shipment by rail, and of railroad freight cars for the carriage thereof, to such portions of the United States supplied from said lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan, are insufficient to make the deficiency in the supply of coal moving by lake,

"The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917,

"Heretofore orders and directs that until further, or other, order of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter by him;

"(1)—All producers of coal having contracts for delivery of coal by shipment to Lake Erie ports, for transshipment and water carriage from such ports shall continue such shipments to at least the same extent and with the same frequency as at present or heretofore since Sept. 1, 1917; and that,

"(2)—All dock companies, jobbers and other agencies receiving such coal at said Lake Erie ports should forward the same by the earliest available carriers by water to American lake ports on Lake Superior or Lake Michigan, for delivery to and use by dealers and consumers usually supplied from such Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports; and that,

"(3)—All dock companies, jobbers, consignees and other agencies receiving such coal at any such ports on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, shipped to such ports from Lake Erie ports, and all jobbers, consignees and other agencies receiving any such coal through reshipment or reconignment from such lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan are hereby prohibited from consigning, shipping or reshipping any such coal to any points either in Canada or the United States, other than points in the Northwest which have heretofore usually been supplied with coal from such American lake ports on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

(Signed) "H. A. GARFIELD, "United States Fuel Administrator."

New England Coal Prices

Details Await Result of Conference to Be Held in Washington

Details of the way in which retail coal prices are to be fixed in New England await the results of the conference in Washington today between Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, and the several State or district fuel administrators serving under his appointment and direction. James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England and chairman of the New England Coal Committee went last night to Washington. Before leaving he said, in an interview, that a steady supply of coal was coming into New England now, but the supply might soon be lessened. Five tugs employed in towing coal barges to New England points were recently commandeered by the National Government. The Emergency Fleet Corporation, however, has found two other tugs and eight large coal barges owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be diverted to the New England business.

Mr. Storrow repeated his advice, given often in the last three months, to the public to buy coal while the supply is coming forward. Buying for current needs from local dealers, he said, was the best way to help in the distribution of coal while the present conditions existed. Concerning prices charged by the retail dealers, he could say little until his return from Washington by the end of this week. The meaning of Dr. Garfield's price-fixing order, he said, might be better understood if it were understood to mean that retail dealers are to be allowed 30 per cent increase in their operating expenses over operating expenses for the corresponding period in 1915.

Retail dealers in Boston generally sold hard coal today at the prices that have been asked for several months past. For egg, stove and chestnut an-

thraxite, this price was uniformly \$9.50 a ton with an extra charge of 40 to 50 cents for carrying in the coal when it could not be delivered directly from the wagon. This price probably will be charged until the dealers have figured out what their average margins were in each half month of 1915 and in July of this year. They are to be allowed to charge 30 per cent more than this average margin, as a margin on sales in any half-month period on and after Oct. 1, 1917. The margin is the retailer's gross profit, the difference between the cost to him of the coal, when it goes from his yard to the consumer, and the price he charges the consumer. The margin, therefore, includes the cost of the retailer's doing business as well as his net profit, and determination of the margin for the half-month periods requires exact knowledge of the cost of the retailer's doing business in that period.

Privilege Tax Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mayor Litty of Memphis has denied the request of coal dealers that a special privilege tax be levied upon merchants and manufacturers of Memphis who have been purchasing coal and reselling it to their employees without profit. The consequent decrease in the receipts of the coal firms had caused several dealers to make the request.

City Attorney Livingston has advised the Mayor that the firms selling coal without a profit are not liable to a privilege tax, stating that these employers of labor had purchased coal in large lots and sold it at cost to their workers because of alleged extortionate prices charged by the retail dealers.

CHARLES COBURN ON PROVINCE OF COMMUNAL DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the work of a national theater is to present the great plays of all ages to the general public, the Coburn Players may justly be considered as among the greatest breakers for this long-for institution of the future. Five tragedies, nine comedies, and two historical plays, all by Shakespeare; "The Electra," "Iphigenia" and "Alceste" of Euripides; comedies by Molière and Sheridan; and three masques by Percy MacKaye make up a worthy record, to which "The Yellow Jacket" adds lustre. In the interim between their summer tour of the Middle West and their autumn performances of Shakespeare, "The Yellow Jacket" and "Le Malade Imaginaire" in California, a report of the Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. and Mrs. Coburn with a view to discussing the functions and present status of community drama.

"That there is a general interest in community drama is of course indisputable," said Mr. Coburn. "I believe the movement will be the means of establishing the theater, not as a place of amusement merely but as a factor of the national life. The previous lack of community interest in the theater has led in no small degree to the tawdry and cheap entertainment prevalent today, with its lack of ideals or purpose, in my opinion. When the best in the theater gets out of touch with the people they have to find another means of education, and community drama is proving at once a remedy and school. The danger now apparent is the poor standard with which directors of community theaters are too often satisfied when it is a question of their own efforts and their friends'. To call attention to a locality is to encourage it in itself.

"The importance of choosing expert directors with high ideals and tested experience cannot be overestimated. When an amateur wants to learn music he employs a teacher. A person is not born with technique as an actor any more than as a musician. And there is as great an opportunity for education and character-development in drama as in music, yet even under capable direction the actors in community drama need to realize that great plays need great acting. "In the lack of steady concerted and concentrated work lies the weakness of amateur productions. For this reason the wisely managed amateur orchestra does not attempt abstruse symphonies but plays things which it can do acceptably. When novice musicians blunder through difficult scores, who can wonder that the audience prefers ragtime well played. In the same way poorly played drama and comedy may tend to turn theatergoers toward vaudeville, where they will find at least one thing well done during the evening.

"It is the audience, not the drama, that needs uplifting. The drama is years ahead of its audience. The public still incompletely understands Shakespeare's plays, though they were written 300 years ago, because of the general lack of communal impulse. The old English guilds did valuable work in training audiences to appreciate serious drama. In the same way amateurs today may assist the public to acquire standards of intelligent discrimination; but they should seek appropriate vehicles for their expression—the pageant and the masque, for instance."

MILITARY DRILL AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Military drill started in earnest at Wellesley College yesterday with the formation of companies on the athletic field following the program outlined last spring. The upper classes were already assigned to companies when the college closed last year, so that only the freshmen needed to be organized this year. The first formal flag lowering will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock on the grounds where the men from the country around the college mobilized before the battle of Lexington during the Revolutionary War. Wellesley College has contributed \$47 and 150 books to the war camps library movement.

AMERICANISM IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Mayor Mitchell in Accepting the Nomination in New York Says He Will Fight Hearst, Hylan and the Hohenzollerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell, having accepted the independent nomination tendered to him by 10,000 citizens of all parties before the City Hall on Monday noon, today stands before the voters of the city as the leader of all those who oppose, in his own words, "Hylan, Hearst and Hohenzollern." William M. Bennett, who defeated Mr. Mitchell in the Republican primary, does not intend to withdraw, so that four candidates are in the field besides Mayor Mitchell. These are Hylan, for Tammany; Hillquit, for the Socialists; Bennett, for the Republicans; and a Prohibitionist.

Former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft endorsed Mayor Mitchell at the meeting on Monday, the former in a typical speech and the latter by letter. Other leaders who took part in the endorsement were Charles E. Hughes, for the Republicans; Henry Morgenthau, for the Democrats; Charles Edward Russell, for the minority Socialists; and George B. McGuire for labor. All hailed Mr. Mitchell as an ideal Mayor, who had driven Tammany Hall to cover, where all decent citizens should see that it stayed. The Mayor reviewed his record and accepted the nomination on behalf of good government and true Americanism.

"Throughout his speech the Mayor drove home the fact that Americanism would be the big issue in the campaign."

Mayor Mitchell said in part: "New York is offered Hylan, the nominee of Murphy and Hearst, the candidate of Undermyer and his kind, who, out of association with Dumba and Bernstorff and their like, raise their heads to spit venom at those who have taken a strong and active stand with America and against Germany. I will make this fight against Hearst, Hylan and the Hohenzollerns, against Murphy, Cohan, O'Leary, and all the Tammany brood; against the corruptionists and against the disaffected, against all who would plunge New York back into the welter of police debauchery, of graft, of slovenly government, of neglect, of poor service, of brutality, and of waste that has characterized every Tammany administration this city ever had."

In upholding the nomination of the Mayor, Mr. Charles E. Hughes spoke in part as follows:

"We desire to have a clean, patriotic, stable, strong administration in these times. You, sir, have been a patriotic Mayor. There has been no resource of this metropolis but what you have tried to organize in the interests of that great cause to which America is devoting herself with her wealth, and with what is far more, the precious blood of her children. We are not going to turn over this town to anyone whom we do not know. We know you. We know that we shall have a man tested, not a mere purveyor of words, a man whose deeds mark him, a man who stands before you well known, and one who will be unshaken by any threat, stable in his resolve, who will allow no ambition to deter him, no popular suggestion to seduce him, that is the man to be Mayor of New York when America is at war. "I turn to you, Mr. Mayor, as a citizen. You, the virile defender of the American faith in the time of great national peril, must sacrifice your great personal interests and stand forth in this manly contest you are waging for honestly efficient government and for triumphant Americanism."

MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second of a series of films featuring child actors has been produced by the Fox Film Corporation, and it shows some of the same lamentable tendencies that characterized the first. In "Jack and the Beanstalk" one saw little children heaped on the bottom of a dungeon, awaiting the call of the giant for his dinner; and later the little princess was pictured on the chopping block in terrorized anticipation of the stroke from the giant's huge axe.

Now in "Aladdin" a director careless of, if not wholly oblivious to, the fact that young persons out front are having their characters formed (and, by the films, of course, but at least in part), has deliberately gone out of his way to make many feet of an otherwise satisfactory film objectionable.

There was no need of causing the little princess to pose, dance and walk like the vulgar "vampires" who too often disgrace the screen in productions for adults. Little Miss Carpenter is a most surprisingly successful actress for a youngster, and it is little less than a shame to force upon her suggestive antics which are funny only to those in the audience who by some peculiar mental quirk can find nothing distasteful in them. Nor was there need of showing Aladdin actually kissing his enemies.

Here is another opportunity for parents to raise objection to contamination of so-called children's films by the blundering hands of producers and directors altogether too expert in the stultifying of whatever art the films possess by catering to the crowd which can laugh at anything without a blush. The question of clean pictures is of deep concern to parents. "Aladdin" is such a fine picture, with the exception of the objections noted, that all persons interested in keeping the film up to the grade of its possi-

bilities will hope some way will be found to make film makers see the advisability of cutting out all repulsive incidents that are put in by callous directors thinking only of "punch."

Douglas Fairbanks' latest Arctcraft picture, "The Man From Painted Post," has been released. It maintains the high quality of scenario construction that has marked his three preceding films. Especially marked is the adroitness of the motivation, and the humorous handling of the stirring western scenes growing out of a detective's successful effort to break up a gang of cattle "rustlers." Frank Campeau plays an outlaw vividly and Miss Ellen Percy makes a real girl out of the schoolmistress who wins the romantic interest of the detective, Jim Sherwood. Mr. Fairbanks as Sherwood performs, many feats of courage and skill, all of which are ingeniously woven into the story so that they have no hint of mere display.

William Farnum is to appear in a screen version of "Les Misérables." Henry Walthall's first picture under his own management is to be "His Robe of Honor," from a story by E. S. and J. F. Donnan. Miss Billie Burke has completed work on her second picture of this year, "Arms and the Girl." Otis Skinner is to appear in a film version of "Kismet" under the direction of Herbert Brenon. George Kleine is making a film version of "Quo Vadis." "Black Beauty," the story about a horse, which has been issued in many popular editions, is to be seen on the screen as "Your Obedient Servant." Miss Clara Williams now has her own company; her pictures will be distributed by Paralta. Charles Miller, recently with Triangle, is now directing Norma Talmadge. "An Old-Fashioned Gentleman," by F. Hopkinson Smith, and "Anthony the Absolute," by Samuel Merwin are to be screened by Universal. Julian Johnson, a keen motion picture critic, has left his magazine position to take the post of production critic for Triangle.

HARVARD AWARDS SEVERAL PRIZES

Recommendations for the award of prizes and scholarships were made at a meeting of the faculty of the Harvard Law School on Wednesday, Sept. 26. It was voted to give the Sears prizes to Donald C. Swatland of Newark, and Richard C. Curtis of Boston, both of the second year class, and Lloyd H. Landau of Milwaukee, and Paul P. Cohen of Buffalo, from the third year class. George J. Thompson and Irvin H. Fathchild, second year students were awarded the Langdell scholarships, while the Fay scholarship was given to John M. Russell, a third year student. C. Fletcher Quillian also of the third year, received the George Fisher scholarship.

The following men from the second year class received the Faculty scholarships: Carl Harry Baesler, William Riley Cook, Clifford Carpenter Heer, Solomon Alexander Herzog, Maurice Klein, Isador Lazarus, Arthur Robert Lewis, George Franklin Ludington, George Edward Osborn, Solomon Phillips Perlman, Hymen William Radovsky, and Herbert Ringhoffer; from the third year class they were given to Wilfred Beeber Feiga, James LeRoy Hanford, John Alford Hanna, William Edward Masterson, Joseph Talano, and Samuel Henry Workman.

PUNISHMENT URGED FOR DISLOYAL WORDS

CONCORD, N. H.—State and federal authorities were urged in resolutions adopted yesterday by the state public safety committee to punish speedily those in high office who make disloyal or seditious utterances.

The resolutions refer to reported public utterances of Senator La Follette and to the mention of Justice Daniel F. Cohan, of New York, in a recent State Department disclosure, and conclude with the declaration that "disloyal or seditious utterances, especially when coming from those who occupy high office, can no longer be tolerated."

FOOD TALK AT RADCLIFFE

Miss Edith Juerrier of the National Food Administration and organizer of the Boston Food Conservation Bureau spoke to students of Radcliffe College yesterday urging the adoption and support of the food bill and asking aid in the conservation of supplies. The public should drop the idea of any one person connected with the Food Administration and should consider themselves as agents of the Government carrying out its policies, according to Miss Juerrier. President Wilson was quoted as saying that democracy could yield to discipline and that there is as much right to ask citizens to conserve food as to send soldiers to the trenches. After the meeting Miss Juerrier answered various questions and food conservation pins were distributed.

NEW HAVEN MAKES CHANGES

W. H. Foster has been appointed general superintendent of the "lines west" on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, succeeding H. C. Oviatt, resigned. Superintendent Foster has been with the New Haven since 1888, becoming division superintendent of the New Haven division since last May. F. S. Hobbs, superintendent of the Boston division, has been appointed New Haven division superintendent. W. T. Spencer, superintendent of the Old Colony division, has been transferred to superintendent of the Boston division. F. M. Clark, who has heretofore supervised freight transportation, has been appointed superintendent of the Old Colony division.

DELEGATES SEEK TO SETTLE ISSUE

Alleged Conflict Between Curtis Antiaid Amendment and Educational Resolution Before Constitutional Convention

Having adopted a resolution which prohibits the appropriation of public funds for private institutions, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today debated for the first time the resolution reported by the committee on education which would permit public appropriations for certain educational institutions and which in the opinion of some of the members conflicts if it does not abrogate the effect of the so-called Curtis antiaid amendment.

Several amendments to the resolution reported by the committee on education were offered, one of which contained the words "save as otherwise provided" which it was claimed would remove the objectionable and conflicting features of the educational resolution.

Prof. Z. W. Coombs for the committee explained at some length the purpose of the committee on education in reporting the resolution, and admitted that certain of its provisions were written after conferring with President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University. Incidentally the educational resolution mentions Harvard and also permits public appropriation for "higher institutions of learning."

The debate on the resolution was still in progress when the convention adjourned for the noon recess. At the opening of the session an hour was occupied in offering amendments to the resolution authorizing the enactment of laws governing the acquisition, sale and distribution of the necessities of life, which was reported to the convention last week by the Committee on Public Affairs. Debate on the resolution was specially assigned for 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In explaining the action of the committee on education in reporting the resolution permitting public appropriations for educational institutions, Professor Coombs said that he voted in favor of the antiaid resolution, and that the present resolution was not considered to contain any conflicting provisions with the antiaid measure. In fact, it was reported to the convention a week or more before the antiaid resolution came out of the committee on bill of rights.

Mr. Pelletier of Boston said he had criticized the education committee for calling attention to the conflict between the two amendments. Mr. Coombs replied that the committee felt that there would be no objection to amendments to harmonize the two. They made no objection to the antiaid amendment. They felt that the specific would override the general and therefore the antiaid amendment would override theirs, if anyone thought there was a conflict. His committee regretted that the antiaid supporters had not taken them into confidence, or that the two committees had not considered the two resolutions in joint session.

Mr. Brown of Brockton asked if the two sections of the resolution were not separable, so they could be voted upon separately. Mr. Coombs replied that they were and that some members thought the reference to Harvard College should be struck out. The second part takes in the minor institutions, in addition to public schools, such as private schools and like institutions. He said that a good lawyer had told him that the clause, "save as otherwise provided in this constitution" would remove all conflict between this and the antiaid amendment.

Mr. McAnarney of Quincy asked if it would not be possible to strike out all reference to higher institutions. Mr. Lomasney of Boston asked what was the need of meddling with the



WAISTS 7.50

Georgette and Satin

Colors—Navy, taupe, bisque, black, flesh, white.

Featuring the Chinese roll collar, and button trimmings.

Note—This model is being sold in a Fifth Avenue shop at a much higher price.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West, Boston

WAR TAX BILL ALMOST READY

House Adopts Measure Providing \$2,575,000,000 Added Revenue—Final Action in the Senate Expected in Few Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The huge War Revenue Bill was adopted by the House on Monday without a dissenting vote. The measure now goes to the Senate, where it probably will pass by Thursday, although there will be considerable opposition in the Senate to the numerous concessions yielded by Senate conferees to the lower branch of Congress. No new amendments will be permitted, and it is thought two days will suffice for consideration of the conference report. Revised official estimates of the total to be raised by the War-Tax Bill place the amount now at approximately \$2,575,000,000. This is about \$700,000,000 and \$175,000,000 more, respectively, than the House and Senate drafts carried.

In his presentation of the conference report to the House, Majority Leader Kitchin stated that it was the first time in 50 years that a unanimous conference report had been presented the two houses on a tax measure. He severely criticized the newspapers for publishing details of the "secret" session of the conferees. Senator Simmons predicted on Monday that after the Senate gave vent to its criticism, the report would be adopted with few dissenting votes.

Official estimates divide the amount to be raised in the bill among the following items:

Income tax, \$600,000,000; excess profits, \$1,110,000,000; distilled spirits, \$135,000,000; rectified spirits, \$5,000,000; fermented liquors, \$46,000,000; wines, \$6,000,000; soft drinks and sirups, \$13,000,000; cigars, \$10,000,000; cigarettes, \$21,500,000; tobacco, \$28,000,000; snuff, \$2,000,000; cigarette papers, \$100,000; freight transportation, \$56,000,000; pipe lines, \$4,500,000; seats and berths, \$4,000,000; telegraph and telephone messages, \$7,000,000; insurance policies, \$5,000,000; automobiles, \$40,000,000; musical instruments, \$3,000,000; motion-picture films, \$3,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; sporting goods, \$1,200,000; pleasure boats, \$500,000; perfumes and cosmetics, \$1,900,000; proprietary medicines, \$3,000,000; cameras, \$750,000; admissions, \$50,000,000; club dues, \$1,200,000; stamp taxes, \$30,000,000; inheritances, \$5,000,000; Virgin Island products, \$20,000; first-class mail matter, \$60,000,000, and second-class mail matter, \$14,000,000.

DANVERS SEEKS FIRE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVERS, Mass.—At a special adjourned town meeting held today the citizens voted on the question of adopting the recommendation of the town finance committee that the selectmen petition the Legislature for permission to establish a fire commission of three men who would have full charge of the Danvers Fire Department and who would serve without pay. This proposed commission would supplant the paid board of engineers now in charge of the department. The mounting tax rate in Danvers, which is \$23.60 this year, is responsible for the movement to petition the Legislature. A special investigating committee appointed at a former town meeting discovered that the expense of running the department had increased from \$2911 in 1909 to \$11,000 in 1917, or about 181 per cent.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES GAIN
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reports sales in September of \$11,231,442, an increase of \$1,513,103 or 15.59 per cent.

is made for the whole family
—Sweaters—
Hoods, Scarfs, Gloves and Hose. Light, warm, stylish, well-made—the kind you are proud to wear everywhere—built for good looks and long wear.

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LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE STARTS

Campaign Is Formally Opened as One of the Most Gigantic Projects Ever Undertaken by a National Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second Liberty Loan campaign is now formally opened and the people of the United States will offer their dollars to their Government as a token of their solid support of the war policy of the Administration and as an earnest of their desire that the war may be fought to a successful conclusion that democracy may live. The campaign just undertaken is one of the most gigantic projects ever undertaken by a national government. Billions of dollars are to be loaned the Government in order that the American troops on the continent may be clothed and fed. The amount to be raised totals \$3,000,000,000, the right being reserved to allot 50 per cent of the over-subscriptions.

The hope is expressed by treasury officials that over-subscriptions will amount to not less than \$5,000,000,000 and that there will be at least 10,000,000 subscriptions. Secretary McAdoo is making a speaking trip explaining the object of the new loan and just how he expects the people to cooperate. Already flattering assurances have been given that the big loan will be marked by surprising success and indications are that nothing will be lacking in the way of cooperation on the part of bankers, business men and private individuals all over the country.

Buying at Once Urged

Liberty Bond Plea Sent Broadcast by New England Committee

"Buy your Liberty Bond today" was the appeal sent broadcast this noon from the headquarters of the New England committee in charge of the drive for the second Liberty Loan of 1917 in this district, preceding a luncheon at the Boston City Club attended by chairmen of the local campaign committees from the six states.

"Help the boys at the front by saving for war bonds and buying more bonds," the committee urges upon all citizens, and adds, "Your unselfish thrift will supply the money to win this war."

No accurate or even approximate figures of the result of Monday's opening drive in the new campaign to raise \$500,000,000 in New England were available today at Boston headquarters or at the Federal Reserve Bank. It was announced, however, that on Thursday a complete total for the first three days of the campaign would be available, and that, thereafter, daily results would be made public.

A poll of several of the large Boston banks, however, showed unmistakably that the public is eagerly buying up the new loan, and justified the prediction that the New England apportionment of the bonds will be fully absorbed.

The following reports of first day sales were available this afternoon: Merchants National Bank \$500,000; Shawmut National Bank \$35,000; First National Bank \$100,000; Second National Bank \$325,000; Fourth-Atlantic National Bank \$31,000; State Street Trust Company \$100,000; American Trust Company \$80,000.

The largest subscription reported today was received from the Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Mass., which took bonds to the value of \$1,000,000, through the First National Bank of Boston. The New England banks report their sales directly to the Federal Reserve Bank, where the Liberty Loan work is in immediate charge of Fiscal Agent Bullen.

Employees at the reserve bank are today working out the various quotas of the loan to be apportioned to every city and town in New England. The quotas for Rhode Island and Connecticut have been prepared while the quotas for communities in Massachusetts may be completed tomorrow. Not until all the quotas have been worked out will any of them be made public, it was stated today.

The luncheon at the Boston City Club today was for the purpose of creating enthusiasm among the various local committees, and for perfecting the details of the campaign that is being carried to every corner of the New England states. There are 335 local chairmen and those who attended this afternoon's meeting went back to their respective communities with the determination not to let any other community outstrip them in seeking out citizens to purchase Liberty bonds in large or small quantities.

Alfred Aiken, governor of the local federal reserve district, was a speaker at the luncheon, over which James Dean, chairman of the distribution committee, presided. Robert S. Weeks, of the publicity committee, and N. Penrose Hallowell, vice-president of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, were other speakers on the program.

Before the 375 campaigners present at the luncheon Mr. Aiken spoke optimistically with regard to the ability of New England to oversubscribe the new bond issue. He said, "Late reports that have been received give us great confidence that the issue will be oversubscribed. We expect to give President Wilson what he wants in the way of funds." Mr. Aiken stated that he understood the new loan being floated in Germany is not meeting with success. He told the bankers present that the complete facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank were at their disposal during the flotation of the new United States loan.

It was learned today that some of

the bonds sold in the first campaign have arrived from Washington and are now in the hands of local banks awaiting distribution. It is said that none of them will be distributed until the entire allotment arrives.

Three Liberty bond cottages were under construction today in Boston where information respecting the loan will be disseminated and where the bonds will be sold over the counter to citizens. These cottages are located at Boston Common, South Station and North Station, and an especial effort will be made by the campaigners in charge of them to catch the theater crowds. Near these cottages rallies will be held.

John K. Allen, publicity manager for the New England campaign, stated today that the campaign is two weeks ahead of where it was during the first Liberty bond sale. He stated that everything is working with snap and precision, the campaigners having profited immensely by their former experience. Special attention is to be paid to selling the bonds among working people, said he, and it was explained that in the interval that elapsed between the first and second campaigns much data had been secured which will aid the committee to center its efforts on profitable territory.

A big Liberty bond drive is on at northeastern army headquarters as a result of instructions received from Washington, and Col. Robert L. Houze is at the head of the local division. Officers and enlisted men will be given an opportunity to subscribe for the bonds which may be secured on the installment plan.

The drive had been under way only a few hours Monday when word came from Springfield announcing that between \$300,000 and \$400,000 of the bonds had been sold. The Boston headquarters of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company subscribed \$1,000,000.

Organization of trades committees is in process. One of these is expected to be started on Wednesday noon at a meeting of shoe men to be held at the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, at the call of President Harry I. Thayer.

Although the campaign has only started, plans already are being formed for assuring a strong finish in New England. Wednesday, Oct. 24, has been designated "Liberty Day," when there will be big rallies everywhere. On Sunday preceding "Liberty Day" the drive will be carried into the church pulpits, and that day has been designated as "Liberty Sunday." Ministers will call attention to the duty of the United States and its citizens in this crisis and will urge their congregations to become liberal subscribers to the new loan.

Answer to Germans

Liberty Loan Bids Asked to Make Clear the Stand of America

TOLEDO, O.—Speaking to several thousand citizens in Memorial Hall here last night in opening the Liberty Loan campaign in this district, Secretary McAdoo declared that the failure of a single issue of Government bonds would be worse for America than a disaster upon the field of battle. "We must never let that happen," he said. "A few days ago I read the following manifesto issued in Berlin by the league of German municipalities: 'If money talks, the President of the United States may learn by Oct. 18, when the subscription lists close, that the echo of the new war fund given by the German people will have drowned out completely the clamor of unending protests which his reply to the Pope has given stimulus.'"

"Let us meet that challenge by a subscription to our second Liberty Loan on the 27th day of October, nine days after the close of the German loan, which will make clear to the German military despotism that the American people stand solidly behind their President and support unequivocally the purpose of this war."

Bond Support Urged

Mr. McAdoo in Cleveland Address Also Denounces Pacifists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Secretary McAdoo aroused 1200 members of the Chamber of Commerce to the highest pitch of enthusiasm on Monday when he placed patriotism before dollars. Speaking of the causes which brought the United States into war, the Secretary said:

"Anyone recalling the offenses of Germany and the culminating offense of the murder of American women and children on the high seas who still can say we have no just cause for war, has yellow and not red blood in his veins. Now that we are in the war we must win it."

"This world is no longer big enough for both the military autocracy and despotism of Germany, and freedom. The despotism of Germany's military autocracy poisons the very atmosphere of democracy breathes."

"America's property, her economic security, America's very life depends upon her ability to sell her surplus products to the nations of the earth. 'We are fighting for our markets, for our sacred honor, for our absolutely vital and essential rights, without the preservation of which this nation could not survive, and, if we were too cowardly to fight for them, it is not worth surviving.'"

"Every promise the German Kaiser made this country was perfidiously broken, and we now know was insincerely made."

"This great American nation never intends to allow its interests to be destroyed or its government to pass to the Kaiser."

Secretary McAdoo warned his hearers that German influence is at work in the United States to defeat the success of the second Liberty Loan.

"Will we fail and tell the Kaiser

that all his armies have not been more deadly to the American spirit than the traitors within our midst?" he asked.

New York Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is estimated that \$500,000,000 was subscribed in the New York federal reserve district yesterday, the first day of the campaign for the second Liberty Loan.

Liberty Loan Rallies Planned

Boston school centers will open for the year in the week of Oct. 15. Previous to that, however, there will begin a series of public patriotic meetings with direct bearing upon the new Liberty Loan. The first will be held in the Longfellow Schoolhouse, Roslindale, next Monday evening. The address will be given by Guy Ham.

The dates of the other meetings are as follows: Oct. 10, Charlestown High School, address by Matthew Hale; Oct. 17, Dorchester High School, address by Godfrey Cabot; Oct. 17, South Boston High School; Oct. 19, Elliot School, North End; Oct. 19, Lowell School, Jamaica Plain; Oct. 23, Roxbury Center; Oct. 26, Brighton High School, address by Mayor Curley; Oct. 26, Blackstone School, West End.

Rhode Island Opens Campaign

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—United States Senator Colt was the chief speaker at a meeting of 250 citizens who launched the State's campaign for the second Liberty Loan on Monday night at the Turks Head Club. Thomas H. West, chairman of the state committee, estimated that the quota of the loan to be raised in this Commonwealth will be about \$30,000,000. The dining hall where the meeting was held was attractively decorated with the colors of the allied nations.

Alfred L. Aiken, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and N. Penrose Hallowell, vice-chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, were the other speakers at the dinner, and former Senator Henry F. Lippitt was toastmaster.

FOOD ECONOMY SIGNS ADVOCATED

Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator at Washington, has written to Mayor Curley urging the erection of large signs in conspicuous localities in Boston proper to convey to the citizens the message, "Food will win the war. Don't waste it."

Acting upon this request the Mayor has asked the commissioners of the Municipal Park and Recreation Department to meet and take steps to carry out Mr. Hoover's wishes. It is proposed to erect one sign on Boston Common, opposite West Street, and another in Copley Square. These signs would be triangular in shape, measuring 10 feet by 24 feet. On each of the three sides of the signs the above legend would appear.

The Mayor left Boston late today for Newport, R. I., where he is the guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston at a dinner held in Newport in connection with the organization's annual pilgrimage.

On Wednesday, from 4 to 7 p. m., there will be a general muster of the naval reserves at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, and the program will include a reception to Boston citizens, who have had a part in making the reserves comfortable during their stay at the pier. The Mayor will attend the reception, arriving at about 5 p. m.

The Mayor today pensioned T. A. Harkins of Dorchester, who has been for 38 years in the city bridge service.

TRADING WITH ENEMY BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed the Trading With the Enemy Bill. It provides that sedition shall not be given freedom of the mails, that there shall be no business transaction between this and enemy countries and that enemy aliens doing business in this country must be licensed to continue business.

WORCESTER TO HONOR MEN

WORCESTER, Mass.—This city will honor the second 40 per cent draft quota leaving Worcester next Friday morning for Ayer, and the men will march from the State Armory to the Union Station, instead of entraining at Lincoln Square, as was first contemplated.

Chairmen of the five-selection boards will provide small American flags to be worn in the coat lapel, and a band will furnish music. The men will march according to divisions, and Mayor Pehr G. Holmes and Chief of Police George H. Hill will head the line of march. Prior to the start, Mayor Holmes will make a short address to the men. Merchants along the line of march will display flags, and business places have been asked to close for a short time during the morning.

YEOWOMAN GETS GOLD BUTTON

Miss Marie A. George of Nahant was placed on the merit role at the Charlestown Navy Yard by Capt. William R. Rush, the commandant, who awarded her a gold button with appropriate device for raising \$3000 for the Navy Relief Society. Miss George is a yeowoman in the naval reserve force.

CAMPS TO BE CONTINUED

Officials at the Charlestown Navy Yard announced today that the camps at Bunkin Island and Hingham would be continued through the winter, notwithstanding contrary reports. Orders have been received to abandon the Squantum aero station, and the student aviators are being sent to other aviation camps. The Wakefield rifle range will close about Nov. 1.

NEARLY 18,000 MEN EXPECTED

Camp Devens at Ayer Completes Preparations for Reception of the Third Contingent of the 40 Per Cent Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans are complete for the reception and distribution of the third quota of 40 per cent of selected men which will begin to arrive in camp tomorrow. A total of 17,482 men is expected by the administration staff, and word has been received from Washington that according to present plans the entire quota should be in camp by nightfall on Oct. 7.

The quota from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island will number 2504 men, due here tomorrow; of these Maine sends 728 men, New Hampshire 482, Vermont 420, and Rhode Island 854.

The same schedule of arrangements used in taking care of previous arrivals will be followed, but because some of the units have already been recruited to maximum strength, a new schedule of assignments has been made up at the administration office.

The Maine men will go to the three hundred and third heavy field artillery, and to the depot brigade; the Vermont quota will be assigned to the three hundred and second light field artillery. Rhode Island men will go to the three hundred and first regiment of engineers, the engineers' train and to the depot brigade.

The Connecticut quota, numbering 4391 men, will begin to arrive Thursday, and will be distributed to the various companies of the three hundred and fourth infantry, the three hundred and first and the three hundred and second machine gun companies, some to the depot brigade and to the sanitary train.

Approximately 1600 men from Boston and vicinity will come to camp on Friday in three special trains, and they will be assigned to the three hundred and first regiment, "Boston's Own," under Col. Frank Tompkins.

Another quota of 5400 men from various parts of Massachusetts, Adams, North Adams, Turners Falls, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Fitchburg, Leconster, Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton, Ware, Lee, Littlefield, Westfield, Ludlow, and Brookfield, will travel to camp with the Boston contingent. The rest of the Massachusetts men, numbering 1260 men, are due to arrive here on Sunday.

Sunday's quota will be assigned as follows: 1702 men to the three hundred and second regiment of infantry; 165 men to the three hundred and first heavy field artillery; 40 men to the three hundred and second, to the machine gun battalion; 3300 men to the depot brigade; 616 men to the ammunition train; 266 men to the headquarters' train and the mounted police; 33 men to the supply train.

On Saturday, 2265 men from New York are due to arrive, and they will be assigned to the depot brigade and the three hundred and third infantry. With the arrival of this entire quota, it is estimated that the strength of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodge's division will have been recruited to some 40,000 men.

Beginning next Monday, a standardized schedule of drills and duties will go into effect, having been worked out by the administration officers.

The first real parade of the selected men will take place next Friday afternoon when the three battalions of Boston men will be reviewed and paraded under the direction of Colonel Tompkins. Company formations will be established, and there will be music by the regimental bugler. The regimental colors will probably be planted on the parade grounds, and the men will pass in review before the division officers.

Another event of note will be the first ceremony of guard mount, participated in by the four companies of Major Waldo's battalion, companies A, B, C and D. Field music will be by the rookies who have been practicing out on the Ayer hills, and there will be other notable features.

Despite the fact that, although many of the men have had less than three weeks of military training, they are taking hold of the drill work in a manner that is most satisfactory to the officers.

Lieut. Lester Watson, of the aeronautical department, was at Camp Devens yesterday, and while there he looked the grounds over for a possible flying field, should one be required there. Despite all its vast acreage, Lieut. Watson was unable to find a suitable field, for the ground is too uneven to make possible a field of sufficient size to admit the use of the big planes which will fly 80 miles per hour.

New England men are coming into the aviation service in good numbers, and only about 30 per cent of the total number of applicants are being rejected.

A number of men have passed the preliminary examination for the flying squad, and will arrive at Technology for training in the ground school on Oct. 5. Among the Massachusetts men are Leonard J. Graham of Dartmouth, and Leonard L. Stanley of Great Barrington. Others are from Maine, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

Sergeant Crippen of the medical corps left today for Ft. Hunt, Md., where he will be located for the present.

Decision to Be Revised

Boston's Appeal Board to Review Action in Cases of Married Men

Boston's appeal board will make an extensive revision of the decisions of many of the division boards, as a

result of the many appeals which bring to light the fact that many local boards have certified into the national army young men who show clear cases of dependency, and who should be excused.

Some boards, it has been found, have taken a very lenient attitude, and have excused all married men, regardless of the circumstances. None of these appeals, however, apply to men who have been sent to Camp Devens.

Secretary E. J. Sampson of the appeal board said last night that all such decisions would be reversed, and the same standard would be maintained throughout the entire city, even if by so doing, Boston would be unable to send its full second 40 quota to Ayer next Friday.

A reexamination of the accepted men in many divisions of the city will have to be ordered to ascertain all facts of dependency, so that full justice will be given to the registrant. In industrial claims for exemption, the board will insist that all questions ordered by the board on Aug. 15 as necessary to be answered, be submitted. "It is absolutely necessary that the board knows what service the man furnishes," said Secretary Sampson, "what his pay is, and the length of time he has been employed in such service before full justice can be given his claim. The simple statement that the man is a machinist is not enough. All large corporations should be asked to provide certain of their employees will be asked to strictly adhere to the answering of all questions."

"Some boards have worked on the assumption that if the wife of a registrant had ever worked or was able to work, her husband should be sent to war," continued Secretary Sampson. "The district appeal board does not intend to break up homes for any such reason. If the parents or wife are willing and ready to care for themselves, the men will be selected for service. If they are able to work, but unwilling to care for themselves during the absence of the husband or son, the board will consider the truth of their claim. On the other hand, where there have been wholesale discharges of married men, decisions will be reversed."

"It will be hard to obtain the city's quota for Friday," said Mr. Sampson, "but no case will be lightly considered because of the lack of time. Rather would we fall down in furnishing the quota on time than that we select men who should not be selected."

The movement to hold a fitting farewell to the young men started by the exemption board in division 12 will probably be abandoned, because of the congestion which occurs at the North Station.

In order to show respect to the young men who have been selected to go to Ayer next Friday and Sunday, Governor McCall has again issued a strong plea to dealers and others engaged in the dispensing of liquor to refrain from selling it in their communities during the hours immediately preceding the entrainment of the soldiers.

Women's Battalion

Lowell Girl Proposes Organization to Major-General Ames

Miss Emma Leclair of Lowell laid her plans for a women's militia battalion before Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames of the Massachusetts State Guard at noon today in the State House. She carried letters of introduction from Mayor James H. O'Donnell of Lowell and Representative Henry Achin. General Ames was highly pleased with the idea and will write to the Mayor and city government of Lowell today advising them to make formal application for aid for the proposed unit to the military council of the State.

The young woman, who is employed by the Lawrence Hosiery Company in Lowell, told the General that it was her idea to organize, at first, a company of 100 young women of patriotic impulses in her home city. The duties they might perform were many, she told him. Their first object would be to stimulate recruiting, then to act as messengers and the like.

She thought, further, that the plan should be adopted throughout the State, and General Ames agreed with her. The company already has been started and has nearly 40 members, she said. Already the company has been tentatively designated, she said, as company A, first women's regiment of Massachusetts.

Gift Box for Malden Boys

Preparations toward making Dec. 25 a day to be remembered by the former Company L boys of Malden, in France, were started last evening in the Malden armory under the auspices of the Women's Regimental Unit, which includes relatives and friends of the boys. Plans were made for each woman to provide for one soldier by filling a bag with sweets and other articles. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston, donated the individual jelly glasses which will be filled by members of the unit. The large gift box will be sent the latter part of next month.

26th Division Is Completed

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The roster of the machine gun company which has just been made up, completes the organization of the twenty-sixth division, which is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

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TWENTY SOUTHERN REPUBLICS MAY JOIN THE ALLIES

John Barrett, Director of Pan-American Union, Forecasts Their Active Aid in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, passing through Chicago on Monday, predicted that if the war goes on a year all of the 20 republics of Central and South America will be on the side of the Allies and the United States.

"Six," he said, "namely Brazil, the largest South American country in area and population; Bolivia, the third largest; Panama, the smallest; Uruguay, Cuba and Costa Rica have already essentially broken off relations with Germany. Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti and the Dominican Republic have assumed practically the same attitude. Argentina, politically the most powerful, is on the verge of severing relations, and if she so acts she will probably carry with her Chile, Peru and Paraguay. Of the remaining five countries—Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Salvador and Mexico—it can be said that they all lean strongly toward the United States and the Allies."

"Public sentiment throughout all South America, as expressed by the newspapers, is overwhelmingly pro-American and pro-Ally, for 95 per cent of these papers are sincerely anti-German. If the 20 countries of Central and South America enter the war in a practical way, they can raise an army of 2,000,000 of splendid fighting men and prove of immeasurable value in solving the food supply problem."



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BOSTON STREET WORK HALF DONE

On Contracts Awarded Last Year or Early This 45 Thoroughfares Have Been Completed and Others Under Way

Street paving operations are far advanced in Boston this year, the contractors having completed the permanent paving of 45 streets to date. As compared with paving work last year, operations are more than double to date and there are practically two months more for work. When the season closed last year the contractors had paved but 20 of the scores of streets for which contracts had been let.

Streets not yet finished and for which contracts were let, either this year or late last year, number 45. Many of these are well advanced while some have not been touched, among these being Grove Street, East Boston; Museum Road, Roxbury, and Milton Street, West Roxbury, for which bids were opened yesterday afternoon. Penalty clauses were attached to all street paving contracts this year, with the assurance of Mayor Curley that he proposes to enforce the forfeiture provisions, making it very probable that by far the greater number of these 45 streets now contracted for will be paved by Dec. 1.

Harwood Street, Dorchester, was paved with sheet asphalt this year, while Alexander Street, in Dorchester, was paved with granite block grouted with cement.

Halifax and Morrin streets, Jamaica Plain, the two streets for the paving of which the Central Construction Company received the contract on July 18, last year, have not been paved yet. The contract was let at the same time for Bardwell, Temple, Hillcrest, Lorette and Arden streets, in West Roxbury, and Dunster Road in Jamaica Plain. These streets have not been paved.

Seventeen streets were contracted for sheet asphalt paving by the Central Construction Company on July 28 of last year, and all but one, Southwick Street in Dorchester, have been completed. These other streets are: Brunswick Street, Roxbury; Center-vale Park, Eppingston Street, Eric Avenue, Everton Street, Lithgow Street, Orchardville Street, Ripley Road, Theodore Street, Upland Avenue, and Homestead Street in Dorchester, and Hubert Street in Roxbury were completed by the Central Construction Company this year. Of this contract let in July one year ago Normandy, Cedric and Randall streets, Roxbury, and Tuckerman Street, South Boston, were all that were completed in 1916.

On Aug. 26, 1916, Bernard E. Grant was awarded the contract for paving with grouted granite block on concrete base 18 important thoroughfares, the most of them being in downtown Boston. Of these Contractor Grant finished Batterymarch, Devonshire and School streets, downtown, and the traffic side of Columbia Road in Dorchester. Completed this year in the same contract are Beach Street, Canal Street, Haymarket Square, Lincoln Street and McKinley Square.

The contractor is now working in Washington Street from Haymarket Square to Elm Street. Albany Street has been completed from Dover Street to Massachusetts Avenue. But he is waiting for word with which to pave between East Concord Street and Northampton Street.

James Doherty was awarded the contract for paving Washington Street near the Forest Hills Elevated Station and Amory Street, Roxbury, with smooth granite block on Aug. 30, 1916. This work was completed.

A sheet asphalt contract was awarded the Warren Brothers Company on Sept. 9, 1916, for paving 11 streets. Last year the company finished Appleton, Blossom, Chandler, North Anderson, Parkman and West Canton streets in what the department calls "city proper" or downtown Boston. This year, so far, it has finished Boylston with wood black from Washington to Tremont, North Grove Street, Dearborn and Fruit Streets while paving operations in West Broadway, South Boston, are nearing completion.

On Oct. 9, 1916, the Central Construction Company was awarded a sheet asphalt paving contract for 19 streets, of which it has completed 10 to date. These are Atkins, Gaffney, Cummings Road, Fordham Road, and Gloucester in Brighton, Blake, Rugby Road, and Westwood Street in Dorchester and Wordsworth Street in East Boston. The company is now finishing paving William Jackson Avenue, Brighton; Neptune Road, East Boston; Berley and Kenton roads, West Roxbury; Lorne Street, Dorchester; Perham, Richmond, Saville and Selwyn streets, West Roxbury.

On Oct. 14, 1916, a contract for paving with bituminous macadam 14 streets was awarded to Martino De Matteo. He finished seven, Augustus Avenue, Granada Avenue, St. Rose and Vista streets, West Roxbury, and Canton Way, Downer Road and Rowell Street, Dorchester. He is working on Breck Avenue, Langley Road, Brighton's Wensley Street, Jamaica Plain; Cornell and Patten streets, West Roxbury and Hill Top Street, Dorchester.

GREAT BRITAIN'S HOUSING QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Speaking at a meeting at Portobello recently, Mr. C. W. Currie, Unionist M. P. for Leith Burghs, placed the subject of housing in the front rank of important reconstruction problems awaiting settlement in the future. The urban side

of the housing question, Mr. Currie thought, was more interesting to town dwellers, but he considered it a mistake to regard urban and rural housing as separate problems. If less land in the United Kingdom was in the hands of people financially embarrassed and consequently unable, however willing, to take care of their properties, Mr. Currie thought rural housing and the so-called land question would be greatly simplified. The slums in large cities, Mr. Currie said, were a legacy from the backwash of the industrial revolution a hundred years ago, and the doctrine of the Manchester School that the one thing needed was cheap wages and cheap labor.

Provided a man had decent wages, Mr. Currie maintained, in 30 years the housing problem in industrial centers would solve itself. His own view was that owners of doubtful house property should have it put clearly before them that higher standards would be required. It could be accomplished by stages. For example, within two years of the declaration of peace all property still below Standard A should be taken over by the authorities, while Standard B might be enforced seven years later, and Standard C 14 years later. Mr. Currie thought to provide houses at low rents during the period when wages were rising themselves and slums were being abolished was quite as justifiable as providing a nine penny loaf. Morally slums were indefensible, he said, and they were utterly bad policy. They had to go; and with their disappearance their hideous villainess would likewise vanish.

Speaking of the Corn Production Act, Mr. Currie expressed the opinion that the necessities of the war made it an essential measure. He also thought that in so far as it favored good farming and penalized bad farming it justified the experiment. Personally, he would have liked to have seen a 30s. limit instead of a 25s. fixed for wages, and he thought it would have been practicable in England if some power had been given the Board of Agriculture to sanction, where necessary, a corresponding slight rise in mortgage interest and rents.

BOSTON SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Courses in drawing, painting, designs, basketry, bookbinding and astronomy are offered by the Boston School of Arts and Sciences, which will open the year at Wentworth Institute on Oct. 6. This school was organized last spring for the purpose of offering practically free instruction in art subjects to persons possessing talent in these lines. The school originated with Edison L. Ford, director, who started the Children's Museum. He is himself submaster in the Elihu Greenwood School district.

"Although the public schools provide instruction in drawing, painting and design, the classes are so large and the time allotment so small that only a few minutes a week can be given to each pupil," says Mr. Ford in presenting the reasons for the organization of a new school. "Hence many a child of more than ordinary ability fails to get the instruction he desires. The cost of a private teacher is too great, and there are no schools that provide free tuition, so he is obliged to turn his attention to other subjects. We believe that the city is the loser, and that the student also loses that vision of beauty which is his birthright. Teachers with a love for this art have been unable to satisfy their longings. Their teaching is weakened thereby, and again the city is the loser."

In the business of the organization Mr. Ford is assisted by Miss Madeline B. Murphy, also of the Elihu Greenwood School. On the advisory board are Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, Boston public schools; Huger Elliott, supervisor of educational work, Museum of Fine Arts; Louis P. Nash, master of Elihu Greenwood School; Frederick H. Mills, Boston Art Club; Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston.

Raymond W. Perry of the Mechanic Arts High School has charge of the courses in drawing, painting and design. Miss Murphy and Miss Florence O. Bean of the department of manual arts, Boston public schools, have the courses in basketry and bookbinding. Dr. Frank Waldo of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has the course in astronomy.

CAMP HANCOCK MEN TO PLAY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Much as the soldiers in Mississippi military camps have entered upon a post-season series of military baseball games, Pennsylvania soldiers encamped at Camp Hancock are making preparations for the football season. Company and battery teams are being organized and regimental leagues formed. A schedule has been worked out that calls for a championship game between the two teams which shall survive the elimination games. Excellent football material in Camp Hancock has led leaders in the movement to predict a team that will greatly resemble an all-America aggregation.

INDICTMENTS ON DRAFT ACT

Among 38 indictments returned to Judge Motron in the United States District Court by the federal grand jury were three charging violation of the selective draft law. They were against Barney G. Mathewson of Worcester, charged with not submitting to the physical examination; Frank Motchian of Norwood, charged with counseling the evasion of the act, and Sarah Rubenstein of East Boston, alleged to have tried to bribe one of the exemption officers in East Boston in the interest of her brother. Fortunato Goncalves, John Sweeney and Albert Hayhurst were indicted on charges of violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors in uniform.

PROHIBITIONISTS FIRST TO MEET

Three Political Parties in Massachusetts to Formally Launch State Campaign With Conventions This Week

Three of the political parties in Massachusetts will formally launch their campaigns for the state election on Nov. 6, at conventions to be held during the next few days.

The Prohibition party will lead off with a meeting tomorrow in Chipman Hall in Boston at which a state ticket will be placed in nomination and a platform adopted for the coming campaign. The Massachusetts Prohibitionists believe that a prohibition amendment will be submitted to the people of the State either at the coming election or that of 1918, and as the vote of the cities and towns in the aggregate has been consistently against liquor selling, the adoption of the amendment by a substantial majority is confidently expected.

The prohibition committee is planning a short, sharp publicity campaign, giving particular emphasis to the need of prohibition as a successful war measure. The party in Massachusetts lost its official standing in the election of 1916, so that nomination for state offices this year will be by petition as provided in the state ballot law. The managers look to considerable support from the voters this year, and are confident that the party will regain its official standing in the coming election.

Party leaders favor the nomination for Governor of either Alfred H. Evans of Northampton or Herbert S. Brown of Greenfield, while for Lieutenant Governor, Matthew Hale of Boston, who has already been nominated by the Democrats for the office, would be a strong candidate, in the opinion of many.

The Republican and Democratic conventions will be held on Saturday, the former in Springfield and the latter in Boston. Both parties nominated their candidates for state offices at the primaries on Sept. 26, so that the conventions on Saturday will be in the nature of ratification meetings, although in both cases the feature will be the adoption of platforms for the support of the candidates.

Plans for the Republican convention in Springfield are nearly completed. Senator John W. Weeks will preside as permanent chairman of the convention, and the platform will be provided by a committee headed by Charles G. Washburn of Worcester. The usual "night before" festivities will be held at the Kimball, and at the customary reception it is expected that the state ticket, headed by Gov. Samuel W. McCall, will be supported in the receiving line by United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, and by former United States Senator W. Murray Crane. The convention will be held on Saturday morning in the municipal building.

The Democratic convention will be held in Faneuil Hall on Saturday forenoon, and the members of the state committee will meet today to select convention officers and a platform committee. The Democrats will gather on Friday evening at the Quincy House where it is expected that the platform committee will hold its first session.

BARROW FACES HOUSE SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The serious nature of the house shortage at Barrow is now well known through the supplementary report for the Barrow-in-Furness district of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest. At the time war broke out Barrow, with its large and ever-growing industrial population, was already suffering from a house shortage, and today matters have been greatly aggravated by the influx of munition workers. During the last three years the population has increased from 75,368 to 85,179, and the houses from 13,626 to 14,791, yet the commissioners on industrial unrest reported they found no evidence that the Government or the municipality had, so far, taken any practical steps to deal with this urgent problem, which the commissioners do not hesitate to characterize as a "crying scandal."

Recently matters have become even more acute, although Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., have, in the last three years, done good work in providing for their workers. The corporation of Barrow, however, before the war, declined to adopt a municipal scheme of house building, and private speculation in this direction is, for the time being, at an end, owing to scarcity of labor and the high cost of materials. Recently a bureau was opened at which people requiring houses could register, and already well over 700 applications have been received. The decision of the Ministry of Munitions to build 250 houses, to be taken over by the Barrow corporation at a valuation after the war, while it would do something to mitigate the evil, is regarded by the Barrow Labor Party as wholly inadequate. They maintain that as the need for houses is due to the demand for munitions it is the duty of the Government to see that houses are supplied, and consequently they are pressing the Government on the matter.

Some time ago the board of guardians submitted a resolution to the Government calling upon them to erect 1000 new houses in Barrow without delay, but so far only a formal acknowledgment of the resolution has been received. Ejection orders served on the tenants by the landlords further adding to a situation already

bad enough. At a recent meeting of the guardians it was proposed that a further telegram should be immediately dispatched to the Government asking them to take steps in the matter without delay. Unless action was quickly taken, it was declared, people would be flocking to the workhouse, and as part of it had been taken over for use as a military hospital there was no accommodation for them. It was also stated that justices are delaying ejection orders, and on this account landlords are now going to the High Court, where the tenants are unable to make a proper defense. Added to this, in cases where the high court makes an order, the tenants are involved in heavy costs. Another grievance is that widows and old people who have munition workers as lodgers are being driven out of their houses by Belgians.

After considerable discussion on the above mentioned points the Barrow Board of Guardians decided to send the following telegram to the Ministry of Munitions, which was accordingly dispatched:

"That consequent upon the High Court proceedings for possession of tenements by aliens and others in this town, many munition workers and other citizens are being rendered homeless, and will probably require accommodation in the workhouse. The board protests against the action of the Government in this matter, and calls upon them to stop further proceedings for ejections in the town during the war."

FARMERS URGED NOT TO HOLD THEIR GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The United States Grain Corporation of the Federal Food Administration for the zone comprising California, Nevada and Arizona, has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that no advantage can be gained by the producer in holding his wheat, because the price set is the maximum and will not be changed during the present year. The statement says further that the sooner the farmer sells his wheat the less carrying charges he will have to pay.

It is believed that this statement has been issued because certain farmers in this county are noted as saying that they will not sell their wheat for the price fixed by the United States Food Administration, \$2.10 a bushel. The farmers are advised, moreover, that they should sell through the grain dealers and not through the Food Administration, and also that they should not make shipments without first obtaining directions from the grain corporation of the Food Administration.

KENTUCKY WILL TEACH DRAFT MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Thirty Thousand Campaign, as the campaign for \$30,000 to teach Kentucky's 30,000 illiterate young men registered for army service is called, is now being waged vigorously all over the State. This campaign is in the hands of 11 Kentucky business men.

The state headquarters of the Thirty Thousand Campaign is under the management of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, and is located in Louisville, Ky., and here a large force of volunteer and other workers are busy day and night. The campaign seeks to provide school equipment for Kentucky's 30,000 illiterate young men registered for army service, so that they may be taught before they are called to fight in France.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:

Officers of the engineer officers reserve corps, assigned to active duty, include Capt. Frank R. Allen, Charles A. Amari, Earl D. Andres, Gus H. Atchley, William E. Atkinson, Russell T. Bailey, Edward L. Behrens, Lester A. Blackner, Barton W. Bodell, Bernard C. Brennan, Earl F. Bridges, Alfred B. Carson, Byron K. Coghlan, Fred S. Curtis, John C. Damon, Harry K. Davis, Frank W. Decker, Edgar C. Dietrich, Edward H. Dignowty, Gale S. Dunbar, Russell B. Easton, Charles F. Fauntz, Ralph A. Feldes, Joseph E. Finley, James H. P. Flisk, Leonard Fitzgerald, John P. Furbeck and Allen P. Gamble. First Lieut. E. G. Hitt, ordnance officers reserve corps, also is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Henry M. Clark Jr., ordnance officers reserve corps, will proceed to Springfield, Mass. First Lieut. Ernest G. Horgan, National Guard (Maine), is relieved from further duty with the aviation section of the signal corps.

Second Lieut. Byron J. Brown, will report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty.

The name of Capt. Jere Baxter, twenty-fifth infantry, is placed on the detached officers list. Second Lieut. George B. Sheldon, quartermaster corps, national army, will report at Camp Hitchcock, Augusta, Ga.

NEW SECRETARY NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Minister of National Service has appointed Mr. E. A. Sanford Fawcett to be the Secretary of the National Service Department. In normal times, Mr. Fawcett is the deputy chief engineer of the local government board, but since the commencement of the war he has acted as a special investigator for the Ministry of Munitions, as secretary of the man-power distribution board and as chief assistant to the former Director-General of National Service.

VISCOUNT ISHII CLEARS PLEDGE

Japan Engages Not to Violate the Integrity of China, While She Maintains Open Door and Equal Opportunity to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese commission, has declared that his recent speech here, interpreted by the press as a declaration of a Japanese Monroe doctrine for the Far East, has been misconstrued. He has told a gathering of editors, publishers and city officials that his reference to the policy of Japan with regard to China was a repetition of the pledge and promise of Japan that she would not violate the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that she would at all times regard the high principles of the "open door" and "equal opportunity." He said further that the application of the term "Monroe doctrine" to this policy was inaccurate. He stated moreover that Japan voluntarily announced that she herself engaged not to violate the political or territorial integrity of China and to observe the "open door" and "equal opportunity" principles, while at the same time asking other nations to do the same.

"I want to make it very clear to you," said Viscount Ishii, "that the application of the term 'Monroe Doctrine' to this policy and principle, voluntarily outlined and pledged by me, is inaccurate."

There is this fundamental difference between the Monroe Doctrine of the United States as to Central and South America and the enunciation of Japan's attitude toward China. In the first there is on the part of the United States no engagement or promise, while in the other Japan voluntarily announces that Japan will herself engage not to violate the political or territorial integrity of her neighbor and to observe the principles of the open door and equal opportunity, asking at the same time other nations to respect the principles.

"I ask you to note this with no suggestion that I can, or anyone else does, read the mind or attitude of your country which we well know will always deal fairly and honorably with other nations."

"As you must have noticed, I have persistently struck one note of warning against German intrigue in America and in Japan, intrigue which has extended over a period of more than 10 years. I am not going to weary you with a repetition of this squalid story of plots, conceived and fostered by the agents of Germany, but I solemnly repeat the warning here."

Viscount Ishii declared he was confident that Japan and the United States "from this time forward will be able effectively to cooperate in all matters tending to secure a victory in this struggle. . . . and that throughout all the years to come differences of opinion or difficulties arising between our two countries will be settled, as all such questions and differences can be settled, between close friends and partners."

View of Judge Gary

He Says Japan Has No Intent to Get Chinese Territory

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Of the highest international importance," was how Judge Elbert H. Gary today characterized the pledge of Viscount Ishii, of the Imperial Japanese Commission, for the open door in China.

"He said in substance that Japan has no intention of securing for itself any Chinese territory," Judge Gary stated. "He also said his country would not attempt to interfere with, and would prevent any other nation from interfering with the open-door policy, so called; that Japan desires for herself and all nations full and unrestricted opportunity to enter all the markets of China for business purposes; that Japan asks nothing for herself that is not offered to all others."

"Undoubtedly the Japanese nation will approve—in fact, has authorized—every word uttered by Viscount Ishii. There is nothing in the way of the most friendly and permanent relations between the United States and Japan, and China as well. While there has been heretofore some doubt in the minds of many concerning the attitude of Japan towards China and the United

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States, respectively, this has been completely removed.

"Japan is the real friend of the United States and no less of China. Viscount Ishii has done good work. He is a statesman of great ability and force and at the same time fair and broadminded."

SWISS ECONOMIC POSITION VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bern, Switzerland Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—Having no direct outlet to the sea and being almost entirely an industrial country, Switzerland's economic position is more involved and more critical than that of any other of the European neutrals. Both the Swiss Government and the Swiss people realize in an ever increasing degree that, although they are as yet able to get from abroad a certain amount of foodstuffs and raw materials, these sources of supply may be cut off at any moment, and that they must be fully conscious of that possibility, if not probability, in dealing with the economic situation of the country. Great sacrifices have already been made, both in the way of economies and endeavors to increase the food output. Still more is required, however, and government bulletins and the press urge the people to even greater economies. The Journal de Geneve recently published an important appeal from the pen of Prof. G. de Reynold, impressing upon the people the need of handling the available resources with even greater care. The numbers of railway trains, he says, should be curtailed still more; ration cards for bread should be introduced; there should be no more waste; the use of both potatoes and fruit for distilling purposes should be prohibited; the cafes, restaurants and kursalas should close at 10; the undesirable portion of the foreign population should be banished.

Professor de Reynold further pleads for a more rational cultivation of the available land. "Every acre of arable soil should be cultivated," he says, "for it is agriculture that is going to save us. Even if peace were declared tomorrow our difficulties would by no means be solved. We must resist the pressure from outside. The greater our economic dependence upon other countries is, the greater will that pressure be. We must also resist the indirect pressure exerted by foreign propaganda and agents of all kinds within our borders. We must keep our army ready and united in aim and purpose. A national policy of this nature alone is able to save the country from a great calamity."

While the press is doing its share in these critical times, the federal authorities are devising ways and means how best to deal with the situation. The question of bread supply is prominent just now. The military department has worked out a scheme which the Federal Council has now under consideration. This scheme, which is quite elaborate, can be summarized under six headings, viz.: The handling of the bread grains; four and bread cards; producers of grain; organization; penalty clauses, and regulations concerning the execution of the proposed law. The seriousness of the situation is evidenced by the fact that any violation of the measure is punished by a fine of 20,000 francs, or imprisonment up to three months, or both.

In conclusion a few facts regarding the actual conditions may prove of interest. The baker is not allowed to sell his bread until 36 hours after it has been baked. The price of one pound of beef is 2 francs. Butter can only be had every Saturday and only a quarter of a pound at the time. Most of the cooking is done with oil, but the price of oil is three times as high as it was formerly. Cheese is rare. Cloth is almost beyond reach.

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"DRY" GAIN MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Ten of the Larger Industrial Centers Turn to No-License and Only Three Small Communities Revert to License

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Prohibition forces gained a considerable victory in the "small town elections" in this State yesterday when 10 of the larger industrial centers turned to no-license and only three, small farming communities, reverted to the license policy. One of the surprises of the elections was in Suffield, where the no-license vote had a majority of 24, turning the town dry for the first time since 1876 and the second time in 130 years. In Windsor, the vote was for no-license for the first time in its history. The majority was 90 votes. A vigorous campaign had been waged for the past four months and up to the closing of the polls the no-license workers were busy bringing the vote their way.

The license contest at Enfield brought an unusually large number to the polls, and despite a campaign by the temperance organizations, including open-air rallies and a house-to-house canvass, the town stayed "wet" by 146 votes. The town of Stafford returned to its no-license policy after a lapse of but one year with a majority of 40 votes. Last year after a period of seven dry years, the town went wet by two votes. There was a net gain of seven towns for prohibition this year with 98 under no-license and 70 operating under license.

Out of the 160 towns which held elections, 66 had the question of license on their ballots. Considerable importance is attached to the fact that the larger towns, including Milford, Stafford, Plainville and Manchester, industrial centers, decided for no-license. The three towns which switched to license have no large industries. They are Canaan, Harwinton and Simsbury.

Those which went "dry" were: Griswold, Milford, Plainville, New Milford, Haddam, Manchester, Ellington, Windsor, Stratfield and Suffield.

PRIZES FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The Province of Saskatchewan is very pleased with itself and justly so, at the fine showing it has made at the International Dry Farming Congress, held at Peoria, Ill. According to a recent telegram received by the Department of Agriculture, Seager Wheeler, a farmer of Rosthern, Sask., was leading with a score of six first prizes for display of sheaves of wheat, barley, brome grass and western rye grass. Mr. Wheeler also winning the prizes for the best display of potatoes. This performance places Saskatchewan near the top in the standing of individual states and provinces.

September Silk Sale

Now In Progress

Offering the new season's best and most preferred weaves at one-fourth to one-third less present-day value.

STEWART & CO.
In Connection With James McCreery & Co., New York
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.
We Give Rich Redeem the Valuable Surety Coupons

Suits, Overcoats and Hats
IN TUNE WITH THE NEW SEASON
The QUALITY SHOP
Baltimore and Liberty, Baltimore, Md.

Visit the Shop
of Unusual
Artistic Things
for Gifts
LYCETT, Importer
317 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Select Your Shoes
from the largest and most complete stock shown in Baltimore.
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
Merchant Tailors
Suits from \$35.00 up
114 W. Fayette Street, BALTIMORE

The J. S. MacDonald Co.
SILVERWARE
Jewelry Diamonds Watches
212 N. Charles Street, BALTIMORE

Morton C. Stout & Co.
TAILORS
Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoat
Goods Now Ready.
26 E. Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE

I. W. W. CHARGES MADE PUBLIC

Federal Government Tells Exact Accusations on Which It Is Hoped to Convict the 166 Members Indicted Recently

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Government "has made public the exact charges on which it hopes to convict 166 I. W. W. members indicted here last week.

These charges, according to the district attorney's office, are:

Prevention of plans to keep American armies in the field through interference with equipment, transportation facilities and construction work at cantonments.

Prevention of the manufacture of guns, ammunition and other munitions.

Prevention of the harvesting of grain crops throughout the country.

Attempts to stop enforcement of the conscription law.

Agitation of strikes.

Agitation for the destruction of government machinery and munition plants.

Agitation to tie up food products.

Using the mails to defraud.

Officials here say that the black bag found in the possession of William D. Haywood, international secretary and treasurer, when the Chicago offices of the I. W. W. were raided early last month, contained most of this information.

Under the charges of using the mails to defraud, officials presented evidence to the grand jury, tending to show that I. W. W. members answered "help wanted" advertisements from farmers, only to go to the farms and retard work or attempt destruction of crops.

When the new federal grand jury, which will investigate alleged anti-war activities of Socialists, was sworn in, T. C. McMillan, a court clerk, made the charge that George Berger, one of the prospective jurors, had made "seditious utterances." Berger was excused at his own request, but asked a public hearing on McMillan's charge.

Otto Christensen, chief counsel for the I. W. W., conferred with defendants in the county jail, and announced that they all assured him they were innocent of any of the charges.

A campaign is said to have been started by the I. W. W. to raise \$500,000 for defense.

United States District Attorney Clynne is hurrying preparations to go before Federal Judge Landis and ask that a date be set for the trials.

WELL-CONDUCTED CHORUS SINGS AT MAINE FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Maine Music Festival. William R. Chapman, conductor—opening of Portland series of concerts, twenty-first season, at the New Exposition Hall; evening of Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. An orchestra of Boston musicians, assisted by Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano, took part in the program, singing recital selections. She was assisted by Homer Samuels, pianist, and Manuel Hernandez, flutist.

The conductor presented his singers in the following selections: Handel, "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah"; Mendelssohn, "For the Love of a Mighty God"; Benedict, "Kiss, Sleep No More"; Chapman, "Battle Hymn" (Duncan Robertson, baritone, assisting); Dickinson, "Music When Soft Voices Die"; and Bosworth, "Jella Sanoel". The conductor, according to his custom, appeared in the role of orchestra as well as choral interpreter, presenting among other things, Hadley's "Atmosphere of Pan" suite.

Mme. Galli-Curci sang the "Bell-Song" from "Lakme," three of the Weckerlin arrangements of ancient French songs, Grieg's "Song of Solvay," Aubert's "Bourbonnais" from "Manon Lescaut" and the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia."

PORTLAND, Me.—Anybody reading the program of the Maine Music Festival from afar might easily get the impression that choral music in the north of New England, just as to a greater or less extent in the southeast and west of that region, and in many parts of the United States beyond it as well, had fallen on unhappy days.

An observer thus taking documentary survey only of the situation and noting how nothing bigger than Converse's "Peace Pipe" stood on a three-day schedule of choral performance might well believe that the gathering together of men and women in Maine to join voices in four-part harmony was not indulged in with such enthusiasm as formerly. Then let such an observer have the additional information that the Portland chorus consists of a women's division of somewhat over 300 voices and of a men's division of somewhat under 100 voices and the case must seem closed. This proportion of soprano and contralto against tenor and bass is apparently so far out of balance as to settle the question at least as far as paper calculations go.

One item, however, is left out of this figuring. For in the Maine festival is an element that adjusts what looks like an obstinately one-sided state of things. And that which restores the desired equilibrium is the judicious and sensitive conducting of the chorus by William R. Chapman.

Some persons will argue that a large number of the Maine men who have voices are in the war. But if they are, they quit singing to polish up their muskets long before 1917 or 1918, either.

The truth of the matter clearly is that an unsettlement of the social equilibrium has for a long time existed in New England, making the men in all except a few rural communities slack in their support of the cause of music and throwing the responsibility for the world's cheerfulness, as far as singing helps to that end, on the women.

To tell how the conductor of the Maine festival attains an effect of correctly regulated harmony, with the

voices of three women sounding against every voice of a man, would be to make an extended analysis of a masterful choral interpreter's technique. Perhaps the conductor could not do it if he were to attempt the great oratorio program which he gave in the first decade of his service in Portland. Possibly the illusion could not be sustained in a long work. But in a short part song like Dickinson's "Music When Soft Voices Die," it can be temporarily and captivantly achieved.

The festival director has always given his public some instrumental as well as choral matter to think upon. Having this year a rather small group of players he is finding his orchestra chiefly valuable in accompaniments. He found it of particular advantage on the opening night because with it he could let the principal solo artist of his season, Mme. Galli-Curci, appear in the "Bell Song" from "Lakme" almost under the conditions of opera.

As to the brilliancy of the stars shining on her own account, that is something else altogether. The soprano presented the Delibes aria with voice production and with musical execution that were for the most part formally correct. She sang with rich, firm tone, giving elegance of contour to her melodic phrases. But she put herself on record in no remarkable manner as to expression. Indeed, though her voice had a bright sound it delivered a singularly passionless message.

Some listeners would pass over inequalities here and there in the utterance of the "Lakme" text on the ground that the artist is not of the French school of singing. But these same ones would take her to task for attempting the little transcriptions of Weckerlin which are so much associated in the concert hall with Paris-trained voices. Again some listeners would hold her to strict account for a smooth release of high final notes demanding that she forget not her good ways of last season when her acclaim was fresh. And they would be severe with her for getting at odds over the pitch with the flute player even slightly in the aria from "Lucia."

SUSPECTED GERMAN RAIDER WAS SIGHTED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Officers of an American steamer docking here today from South America with a \$1,000,000 cargo of wools, hides and similar products, report sighting a suspicious vessel off Brazil, thought to be a German raider. On reporting the observation to the British naval authorities at St. Lucia, B. W. I., they said that it was perhaps a raider as one was reported previously in the given position.

According to the captain the American steamer was proceeding about 45 miles off the northeast coast of Brazil when a three-masted vessel was sighted, apparently drifting. Thinking the vessel was in distress the American boat steamed to aid it, but on approaching heard the auxiliary engine of the other craft start and before long the unknown vessel had disappeared. During the approach the captain and officers watched the vessel closely and came to the conclusion that it was a disguised German raider. It carried no flag, was painted green with no name and had a dummy cargo of wood on board.

Two prominent features were the forecastle where a canvas screen concealed something and the deckhouse which was twice as large as the usual type on an ocean carrier. Very few men were seen and the entire appearance was suspicious, they say. The captain said today that probably the raider was waiting for supplies and mistook the American vessel for the supply ship.

RUTGERS SQUAD RESUMES DRILLS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Every member of the Rutgers College football squad came out of the Ursinus game in good condition on Saturday except Hummel, right end. He is expected to be in the play again within a few days. Monday afternoon the work was light, consisting mostly of correcting errors brought out in the play against Ursinus.

Today hard work will be started for the Syracuse contest, which will be played on Oct. 13. Rutgers is looking for a game to be played in New Brunswick on Saturday of this week, but has so far been unsuccessful.

PERUVIAN COINAGE LAWS IN FORCE

CALLAO, Peru—There went into effect in Peru recently two laws, one of which authorizes the emission of paper "circular checks" (notes) of the denomination of one-tenth of a Peruvian pound (1 sol) up to the value of \$500,000 (\$2,433,250) and the other the coinage in the United States for the account of the Peruvian Government of nickel money of small denominations up to a nominal value of \$50,000 (\$243,325). Both of these laws have for their object the alleviation of the present financial difficulties of Peru.

METAL STREET SIGNS ASKED

DULUTH, Minn.—Metal signs indicating Duluth streets and avenues were urged by the Duluth Real Estate Exchange at a recent meeting, says the Herald. Members of the exchange were of the opinion that the names of streets should be so placed that they could be seen by motorists. A committee was appointed to make a thorough study of the matter.

STUDENTS PAY THEIR WAY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been earned by self-supporting students of the Missouri University in the last 18 years through the help of the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, says a Columbia correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. Last year about 50 percent of the students at the university were either solely or partly self-supporting.

PRISON HONOR SYSTEM PRAISED

Encouragement for Other States Found in Experience of Colorado—Thomas J. Tynan and the Work He Has Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—As a State wherein the prison honor system has been given exhaustive and effective trial, Colorado is in a position to show other states important results she has obtained.

Eight years ago there came upon the horizon of executive affairs in the centennial state an energetic individual who, in councils largely political, had shown evidence of those qualities which disclosed a rare ability to meet his fellow man upon common ground and direct human energies in paths of consolidation and achievement.

Thomas J. Tynan gathered most of his valuable experience with men in the fields traversed by wide-awake commercial travelers. Early in the administration of Gov. John F. Shafroth, now United States Senator from Colorado, another man was picked to become warden of the state penitentiary; but he failed in the requirements of the position and opened the way to appointment for the young man who had displayed ability to a marked degree in marshaling the forces which wrested control of the state executive machinery from an opposing political party.

Previous to the advent of Tynan as head of the state's chief penal institution, a limited honor system had been placed in force there through the action of a legislative enactment three years before in which \$10,000 was appropriated toward the project of road building by convict labor. Warden Tynan found a limited system of convict assignment of road camps, which had begun with more or less trepidation on the part of the prison authorities, but which, nevertheless, had given root to the practicability of sending forth prisoners to work on honor and practically unguarded.

The new warden unhesitatingly entered into a broad advancement of the idea. Today in Colorado the state is cultivating thousands of acres of land in its leased farming tracts with prisoners, and is maintaining six large road camps constantly in the construction of roads. In eight years the prisoners from the state penitentiary have constructed 1500 miles of probably the most perfect highway in the world. Thousands of parties of automobiles, in moving about upon the state this summer, have come upon the parties of convict road-workers, often times strung along partially completed highways for a distance of a mile, with no guards anywhere in sight and with each individual laboring faithfully at his assigned task. These men are clad as ordinary laborers, usually in khaki trousers, blue gingham shirts and army hats. They are well fed and generally contented in appearance. At turns in the mountain fastnesses the travelers have espied, tucked away on a convenient bench or sheltered bit of ground, the great tents where the convicts are assembled for their meals and for the night.

In no case are there firearms in evidence, and seldom is there to be seen a restraining hand in the event of a determination to escape. In their hours of recreation, the convicts fish, play ball or even go hunting rabbits, squirrels or mountain animals with clubs and stones.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Warden Tynan expressed his firm faith in the efficacy of utilizing the services of convicts in the line of farm production and in the betterment of the State's highways.

Mr. Tynan said:

"In my judgment, 60 per cent of the sane, able-bodied men now confined in the penal institutions, both state and federal, of the United States, are trustworthy. If properly handled, they can be made available for work anywhere in the country. Our experience in handling our men at the Colorado State Penitentiary proves this beyond question. Of course, there are the other 40 per cent who are mentally defective and truly dangerous men, from whom society must protect itself."

In these estimates, Warden Tynan has the reputation of being extremely liberal. He is zealous to a degree in the matter of accuracy when it comes to representations in support of what he has undertaken in the matter of extending a broader, better existence to the persons in his care. In the early stages of his experiments with his prisoners on the honor system, it is known that he made no effort to minimize the effect of a report which showed an escape record of the institution amounting to 2 per cent, by explaining that the figure applied to the entire population of the prison, those closely confined, women, insane and those incapacitated. It is likely, therefore, that his assertion that "60 per cent of the sane, able-bodied men in the penal institutions of the country are trustworthy" is well weighed.

"Eighty per cent of the men leaving the Colorado institution make good citizens in so far as we can check them up," said Mr. Tynan.

Questioned as to the practicability

of "farming out" convicts, Warden Tynan said:

"I do not believe that the promiscuous working of convicts on individual farms controlled and operated by citizens would be a success. I believe that large tracts could be leased or handled by the various states and the nation where the men can be properly handled by skilled overseers in the employ of the various institutions—men who have been trained in the prison, as we have them in Colorado."

"It is my opinion that convicts worked in such manner should be paid a small wage. While we do not follow such practice in Colorado, I have always been in favor of it, for we are now doing work to the value of \$250 per day by prisoners on the highways at a cost to the taxpayers of the State not to exceed 40 cents per day, for each man at work. The State could well afford to pay a little wage besides the good time allowance."

"There are 4000 convicts in the various federal penitentiaries today who are practically going to rack and ruin from idleness. Two thousand of these men could be producing a great deal in the way of crops, or they could be employed in the construction of highways in the national parks or forest reserves in the West."

In connection with the idea of thus working the federal prisoners, Warden Tynan called attention to a telegram on this subject sent by him to President Wilson on April 11, 1917. It read as follows:

"May I not suggest as an aid to increased food production that the Government urge all states, as well as

the most serious of the charges preferred against Governor Ferguson was misapplication of public funds, by the diversion of them to his own use. This charge was sustained as it related to five funds and their handling by Governor Ferguson.

The defense of Governor Ferguson, and a view held to by many eminent lawyers and public men in Texas, is that the administration of these funds was in the same manner as they have been administered by other governors of Texas; that there was no wrongdoing by Governor Ferguson, and that the fault is with the system and not with the Governor. The practice has grown in the state government at Austin that public officials receiving state moneys have not been clearing such funds in various banks to their personal credit, making settlement with the state treasurer monthly in some instances and quarterly in others. Various state officials thus at times had as much as possibly half a million dollars of state moneys in their possession which, under their interpretation of the constitution and under the practice that had grown, they could keep for a period of 90 days before clearing into the state treasury. Governor Ferguson was principal stockholder in a bank at Temple, Tex., and solicited these state funds for deposit in his bank, and therein lay his undoing.

In line with the impeachment of Governor Ferguson and the disclosures resulting therefrom, the Legislature has undertaken a sweeping investigation of all departments and institutions of the state government with a view to recommending and enacting legislation that will forever do away with this method of handling state funds and will remove the temptation for wrongdoing by public officials by taking away such administration moneys. Both House and Senate have passed resolutions providing for committees to sit during vacation and investigate the state government, reporting to a special session of the Legislature to be called later by Governor Hobby.

Governor Hobby already has submitted to the session now at work the matter of enacting legislation to

superintendents of federal penitentiaries, to immediately utilize their trustworthy prison population in crop production according to Colorado's plan. This would mean placing at farm work 40 per cent of all the men now confined in the prisons in the United States and would put at work on the soil many thousands of men now either idle or engaged in less profitable pursuits than crop production."

It is not difficult to gather from Warden Tynan's remarks that one of the early issues that may be expected in Colorado as regards prison labor expended on the highways and in crop production will relate to wage earning by the convicts. The warden is firmly convinced that by just such evidences of faith and appreciation on the part of the State will the honor system in prison management be built up. He can see no reason why, in commensurate proportion to the circumstances of his labor, a convict should not earn competence for emergencies expended in advancement of the State's production and communication agencies. At the present time in Colorado there is no return by the counties for convict labor expended within their borders beyond the daily food maintenance of the men.

Another project that Mr. Tynan may be expected to advocate at every opportunity with considerable vigor will be State-owned farms. At present leased tracts alone in Colorado receive the ministrations of the convict farm squads. Agricultural reserves belonging to the State, Warden Tynan points out, can not only be made to bring forth better returns, but will result in the building up of valuable properties administered for the welfare of the penal institution and the Commonwealth. As an instance wherein such complete control and ownership works for better results, there may be cited the wonderful garden tracts that have been brought into bearing on the heretofore barren hillside of the penitentiary inclosure at Canon City. Under Warden Tynan's direction 25 acres of rocky, desert expanse have been reclaimed to an extent where they produce more than sufficient vegetables for the entire prison population.

YALE THANKS HARVARD

Harvard authorities have received a resolution, passed by the Yale board, formally expressing the thanks of the latter for advantages provided by Harvard to nearly 300 Yale students last summer for instruction in military tactics. The Yale men not only studied military work under the French officers at Cambridge, but also went to the encampment at Barre for three weeks of training.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Howard Studio

THOMAS J. TYNAN

DEPOSED MAN WILL RUN AGAIN

Former Governor Ferguson of Texas to Try for Governorship, Although Barred From Holding Any Office in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—In the removal of Governor Ferguson there has been consummated the first removal by impeachment within the history of Texas, and the second impeachment trial, and there has been inaugurated an investigation of all departments in the state government with a view to removing from officeholders any temptation to divert state funds. The Ferguson trial in the Texas Senate lasted nearly four weeks, and ended when a vote of 25 to 2, with two pairs, ordered the removal of the Governor and his permanent disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of Texas.

Although Governor Ferguson is disqualified by the judgment of the Senate, entered under authority granted by the constitution, from ever again holding any office of honor, trust or profit, the deposed executive promptly declared, with the announcement of the verdict, that he would again run for Governor and would take the issues involved in his impeachment to the people for a verdict, whether or not he would be permitted later to fill the office of Governor.

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Governor Hobby already has submitted to the session now at work the matter of enacting legislation to

superintendents of federal penitentiaries, to immediately utilize their trustworthy prison population in crop production according to Colorado's plan. This would mean placing at farm work 40 per cent of all the men now confined in the prisons in the United States and would put at work on the soil many thousands of men now either idle or engaged in less profitable pursuits than crop production."

It is not difficult to gather from Warden Tynan's remarks that one of the early issues that may be expected in Colorado as regards prison labor expended on the highways and in crop production will relate to wage earning by the convicts. The warden is firmly convinced that by just such evidences of faith and appreciation on the part of the State will the honor system in prison management be built up. He can see no reason why, in commensurate proportion to the circumstances of his labor, a convict should not earn competence for emergencies expended in advancement of the State's production and communication agencies. At the present time in Colorado there is no return by the counties for convict labor expended within their borders beyond the daily food maintenance of the men.

Another project that Mr. Tynan may be expected to advocate at every opportunity with considerable vigor will be State-owned farms. At present leased tracts alone in Colorado receive the ministrations of the convict farm squads. Agricultural reserves belonging to the State, Warden Tynan points out, can not only be made to bring forth better returns, but will result in the building up of valuable properties administered for the welfare of the penal institution and the Commonwealth. As an instance wherein such complete control and ownership works for better results, there may be cited the wonderful garden tracts that have been brought into bearing on the heretofore barren hillside of the penitentiary inclosure at Canon City. Under Warden Tynan's direction 25 acres of rocky, desert expanse have been reclaimed to an extent where they produce more than sufficient vegetables for the entire prison population.

YALE THANKS HARVARD

Harvard authorities have received a resolution, passed by the Yale board, formally expressing the thanks of the latter for advantages provided by Harvard to nearly 300 Yale students last summer for instruction in military tactics. The Yale men not only studied military work under the French officers at Cambridge, but also went to the encampment at Barre for three weeks of training.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Howard Studio

THOMAS J. TYNAN

DEPOSED MAN WILL RUN AGAIN

Former Governor Ferguson of Texas to Try for Governorship, Although Barred From Holding Any Office in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—In the removal of Governor Ferguson there has been consummated the first removal by impeachment within the history of Texas, and the second impeachment trial, and there has been inaugurated an investigation of all departments in the state government with a view to removing from officeholders any temptation to divert state funds. The Ferguson trial in the Texas Senate lasted nearly four weeks, and ended when a vote of 25 to 2, with two pairs, ordered the removal of the Governor and his permanent disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the State of Texas.

Although Governor Ferguson is disqualified by the judgment of the Senate, entered under authority granted by the constitution, from ever again holding any office of honor, trust or profit, the deposed executive promptly declared, with the announcement of the verdict, that he would again run for Governor and would take the issues involved in his impeachment to the people for a verdict, whether or not he would be permitted later to fill the office of Governor.

The most serious of the charges preferred against Governor Ferguson was misapplication of public funds, by the diversion of them to his own use. This charge was sustained as it related to five funds and their handling by Governor Ferguson.

The defense of Governor Ferguson, and a view held to by many eminent lawyers and public men in Texas, is that the administration of these funds was in the same manner as they have been administered by other governors of Texas; that there was no wrongdoing by Governor Ferguson, and that the fault is with the system and not with the Governor. The practice has grown in the state government at Austin that public officials receiving state moneys have not been clearing such funds in

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO OUTFIELDS WELL MATCHED

Little to Choose Between the Chicago Americans and the New York Nationals in That Department of Baseball Play

With the first game of the world's baseball championship series of 1917 between the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League, and the New York Giants, champions of the National League, scheduled to take place in Chicago next Saturday afternoon, baseball fans are now showing keen interest in the question as to which of these two teams will win the premier baseball title of the world. Each has a large following which is ready to declare that it will succeed to the title held for the past two years by the Boston Red Sox; but it looks as if the ultimate winner would be in doubt to the very end with possibilities of the series going to the limit number of games.

A comparison of the two outfields shows that there is really little to choose between them, with whatever advantage there is resting with the Chicago White Sox in the right field position. The regulars on the Chicago team are Jackson, left; Felsch, center; and John Collins and Leibold, right. The New York outfielders are Burns, left; Kauff, center, and Robertson, right.

Jackson and Burns are two outfielders of more than average ability. Up to this season Jackson has always been a 300-batsman and generally comes behind Cobb in the American League standing. This year he has been below this class, his unofficial average up to last Thursday being .298. He is one of the best throwers in either league, covers a lot of ground in the outfield and is fast on the bases although not as good a base runner as Burns. Burns, while not a spectacular player, is really one of the best in the game. He covers considerable ground, throws fairly well, bats in the 300-class and has stolen 38 bases. On the above showing there is little to choose between the two men.

Kauff of the Giants and Felsch of the White Sox also appear to be pretty well matched. The batting averages to last Thursday give Kauff .310 against .302 for Felsch, showing they are not very far apart in this department of play. Both are fast on the bases, Kauff having stolen 20 bases to 24 for Felsch. In the field Felsch probably covers a little more territory than Kauff and is somewhat better in throwing to the plate, so that on offensive Kauff has a shade the better of it, with Felsch having a slight advantage on the defensive.

Robertson is the regular right fielder for the Giants and he is far below the standard set by the other two. His batting has brought him an average of only .257. He is a pretty good ground-coverer, and throws fairly well. Chicago uses two fielders in right field, John Collins being there when a left-handed pitcher is in the box for the opposing team and Leibold playing when there is a right-hander pitching. Of the two, Collins is the better and for all-round work is also better than Robertson of the Giants. Collins has batted for only about .241; but he is a very timely batsman, having a faculty of getting his hits when they will do the most good. He covers a lot of territory, is very sure on ground and fly balls and throws well. While far from being a spectacular player, he is one of the most dependable in the game today. Leibold is not up to the standard of any of the players mentioned. He has batted for only .236 and does not cover as much territory as the other players.

When it comes to substitute outfielders, the White Sox have much the better of it with Murphy against Wilhoit and Thorpe of the Giants. The unofficial batting averages of the outfielders most likely to get into the series up to and including Sept. 27, follow:

Plavack and club—G. A. R. H. S. H. A. Murphy, Chicago, .55 53 10 17 4 .321 Kauff, New York, .415 545 89 169 21 .310 Felsch, Chicago, .415 569 73 172 19 .302 Burns, New York, .415 565 101 176 5 .301 Jackson, Chicago, .441 524 91 136 24 .298 Wilhoit, New York, .341 241 29 71 .295 Robertson, N. Y., .329 521 61 134 14 .287 J. Collins, Chicago, .237 36 57 7 .241 Leibold, Chicago, .223 423 58 109 7 .236 Thorpe, New York, .28 296 38 68 12 .233

NEW YORK TEAM HAS SCRIMMAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A hard scrimmage was given the New York University football squad Monday afternoon for the rest of the week end. The freshman team, strengthened by a few of last year's squad, was sent against a tentative varsity, the personnel of which was changed frequently by the coaches. It is still an open question as to the make-up of the team that faces the R. P. I. on Saturday.

The temporary regulars had the ball for the most of the afternoon, and, though finished teamwork was lacking, the backfield made several effective gains. Covello, Finley, Worth, and Egan each did well. Several forward passes were tried, but few succeeded. On the line of the regulars were the veterans Sokolow, Brin, Goldberg and Goff, while Christopher alternated with several others at the quarterback position.

CHALLENGER TAKES LEAD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Joseph Concanon of New York, challenger, took a big lead Monday night over Frank Tuberski of Schenectady, the pocket billiard champion, scoring 150 to 32 in the first block of their 450-ball match.



Outfielder Joseph Jackson, Chicago American League Club

MANY PROTESTS AGAINST GIVING OUT OF TICKETS

Applications for World's Series Tickets by Special Delivery Said to Have Been Filled First

CHICAGO, Ill.—Vigorous protests from scores of Chicagoans were received Monday at the Chicago baseball park when the first lot of unfilled applications for world series seats were returned to their senders. Letters stating the applicants had been among the first to send their requests for seats came in by the hundreds. Resentment was expressed by many because the first applications filled were said to have been from those which reached the park by special delivery, while those coming through the ordinary mail were unfilled until later. On one day, it was announced, 3000 special delivery requests were handled.

A resolution directing the police to cooperate with park officials to prevent ticket speculating was adopted by the City Council Monday. The police were directed to prohibit the sale of tickets in streets or alleys and to aid in excluding from the park all purchasers of tickets from speculators.

SEMIFINAL AND FINAL ROUNDS IN OAKLEY TOURNEY

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Semifinal and final round matches are scheduled for today in the annual three-day golf tournament over the course of the Oakley Country Club here. In the first division F. J. Wright Jr., of Albemarle, Massachusetts, and Western junior champion, will play A. M. Hoxie of Waumpatuck, while Paul Tewksbury of Woodland will meet L. J. Malone of Oakley in the semifinal round and the winners will meet this afternoon in the final. First and second rounds in the second sixteen will also be played today.

Several extra hole matches marked the play in the two flights which completed the first and second rounds of match play Monday. Several defaults detracted from the usual interest in the morning's play, as despite all the precautions taken by the tournament committee several players who had promised to compete failed to show up for the first contest.

L. J. Malone had the hardest time in winning his place in the semifinals with a 19-hole contest, which he won in the second round from R. W. Stanley, Brae Burn. The winners follow:

FIRST SIXTEEN—First Round
J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, defeated C. C. Peabody, Oakley, by default.
F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle, defeated H. T. Bond, Winchester, 4 and 3.
A. M. Hoxie, Waumpatuck, defeated F. W. Daley, Oakley, by default.
J. A. Barnes, Scarborough, defeated A. M. Bond, Winchester, by default.
Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated F. B. Elliott, Commonwealth, 5 and 4.
R. L. Smith, Winchester, defeated S. Usher, Oakley, 5 and 7.
L. J. Malone, Woodland, defeated W. A. Oulmet, invited, 4 and 3.
R. W. Stanley, Brae Burn, defeated F. E. Chaney, Thorne, 1 up.

Second Round
Wright defeated Barnes, 6 and 4.
Hoxie defeated Farren by 1 up.
Tewksbury defeated R. L. Smith, 6 and 3.
Malone defeated Stanley, 1 up, 16 holes.

HARD WORK FOR BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University football squad was driven hard Monday. New tactics for hardening the candidates were employed, dummy tackling and setting-up exercises. An eleven was formed and pushed through a signal drill.

PRINCETON TO DECIDE MINOR SPORTS' PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRINCETON, N. J.—Dean McClenahan, chairman of the Board of Athletic Control of Princeton University, has definitely made the announcement that there will be no intercollegiate football at Princeton this year. This course has seemed best to the board because of the small enrollment of students. It was thought also that any such activity might be detrimental to the attendance of the classes in military instruction planned for the undergraduates.

As a substitute for the intercollegiate games, however, there will be introduced a system of interclass football. According to present plans, each class will have several teams of different weights, if there are enough candidates. Regular schedules of one or two games a week will be made out and the records of the teams kept on the percentage basis. This intracollegiate system will require the participation of many more men, but the work will not demand the great amount of attention generally devoted to college football. Moreover, if varsity football should be resumed in the fall of 1918 there will be at hand a great supply of material for the season.

The greatest interest this season, however, will be directed toward the freshman class team, for whom a regular schedule of outside games has been arranged. The 1921 squad started practice early, and developed a strong eleven before their first game with Lawrenceville on Saturday. Many former preparatory school stars are trying for places; among them are H. G. Sweet, captain of last year's Lawrenceville team; Joseph Scheerer, also a captain at Hill School; Ray Ball, of Exeter; George Penny, of Blake School, and Frank Chapman of St. Paul's. The team showed up well in its initial game, and promises to be one of the strongest freshman elevens of recent years.

It has further been announced by the board of athletic control that other sports will be held as usual if the students so desire. Since, however, football is the only paying sport and most of the others are always conducted at a loss, there will have to be some new method of obtaining funds adopted by the Athletic Association. The board of athletic control is to go into executive session tomorrow to decide definitely upon the question of minor sports.

TUFTS COLLEGE FOOTBALL SQUAD OPENS PRACTICE

Coach Smith Has Few Veterans Left, but Outlook Is Not Without Encouragement

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach R. C. Smith issued a call for Tufts College football candidates Monday, and held the first practice of the season on Tufts oval. Practice will be held daily in preparation for the opening game of the season with Boston College Columbus Day at Fenway Park. Only 13 men were on hand, but a squad of 35 to 40 is expected after college opens Thursday.

The Tufts team starts the season without its regular coach, its captain and the greater part of last year's brilliant team. Head Coach Dr. C. E. Whelan is serving with a medical unit, and Capt. Doane, last year's fullback, is a member of the naval reserve. Various war activities and graduation have taken all but five of last year's "T" winners.

Coach Smith, who for several years assisted Dr. Whelan in coaching the Tufts teams and is well acquainted with the plays introduced under the Whelan system, is pleased over Tufts possibilities. Although no such splendid results can be expected from the squad this season as were secured during the past few years, Coach Smith is confident that the Brown and Blue will make a good showing in the short schedule of five games which has been mapped out after many cancellations.

Appointment will be made this week of a captain to take the place of Doane. The winners of the "T" who would be eligible for the captaincy and who have reported for practice are Drumme, last year's quarterback; Jochim, an end; Abbott, a substitute guard, and Olson, who played end in a few games during the latter part of the season. The choice for leadership lies between Jochim and Drumme, with Drumme the favorite.

Paul Pryor, center on last year's team, has returned to college, but has been refused permission to play because of scholarship difficulties. Of the other members of last year's line, Alagar and Morrison, guards, have both left school, as have the two tackles, Beacham and Brown. Jochim, left end, is the only regular line man who has returned to school eligible to play.

Drumme, quarterback last year, and Owen Keefe, star halfback, will be in the lineup in the opening game. A large freshman class and several likely candidates who have played in other school and college teams, will be brought out to fill the places left vacant by graduation or calls to national service. The schedule as announced by Manager Norton is as follows:

Oct. 12—Boston College at Fenway Park; 20—West Point at West Point; 27—Syracuse at Syracuse.
Nov. 3—New Hampshire State at Tufts Oval; 16—Colby at Tufts Oval; 17—Dartmouth at Manchester, N. H.

COLLEGE MEN IN GAME AT TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont.—An exhibition of American college football by all star players now in the United States fighting force will be the Canadian Thanksgiving Day attraction at the varsity field here Oct. 8, under the auspices of the Sportsman's Patriotic Association.

One team is from the United States naval service, aviation section, now at Camp Borden, and the other will be from Battery C, second New York artillery, at present located at Camp Niagara, N. Y. Many prominent United States college football teams will be represented in the lineup.

SIDELINES

With Coach Rush giving his entire time to the Princeton freshman candidates this fall, the Orange and Black should build up some fine material for the varsity when intercollegiate football is renewed at that university.

There is now little doubt about Harvard having an informal varsity eleven this fall and the games it plays with the training camp teams should furnish some splendid sport. Some of the soldier and sailor elevens are supplied with more than one star of former college days.

DOUBLE-HEADER IN THREE CITIES

National and American League Championship Games Are Now Confined to the Eastern Clubs of the Two Circuits

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		P-C	
	Won	Lost	1917 1916
Chicago	100	54	649 278
Boston	89	59	601 599
Cleveland	88	66	571 509
Detroit	78	75	519 267
Washington	71	78	477 509
New York	69	81	469 513
St. Louis	57	97	370 515
Philadelphia	54	98	359 523

RESULTS YESTERDAY	
New York 4, Chicago 2	
GAMES TODAY	
Washington at Boston, two games	
Philadelphia at New York	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	—P—C—			
	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	95	55	573	571
Philadelphia	85	62	581	604
St. Louis	82	70	539	592
Cincinnati	78	76	506	392
Chicago	74	80	481	428
Brooklyn	68	78	466	609
Boston	69	79	465	581
Pittsburgh	51	103	331	422

RESULTS YESTERDAY	
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 0	
GAMES TODAY	
Boston at Brooklyn, two games	
New York at Philadelphia, two games	

Today's baseball games in the National and American League baseball championship races are confined to the Eastern clubs of the two organizations, the Western clubs having played their last championship contests yesterday. There will be seven games today, four in the National and three in the American. New York will play Philadelphia twice, and Boston will meet Brooklyn twice in the National, while Washington and Boston will play a double-header and New York and Philadelphia will play one game in the American.

Only one game was played in each league yesterday, Pittsburgh shutting out Boston, 2 to 0, in the National and New York defeating Chicago, 4 to 2, in the American.

NEW YORK DEFEATS THE CHICAGO CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chicago Americans closed their league season here Monday, losing to New York 4 to 2. Williams and Faber pitched for Chicago and neither showed up particularly well. Their support also was indifferent. The New York players ran well on the bases. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	10	2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0

Batteries—Shocker and Walters; Williams, Faber and Schalk, Lynn, Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—1:30m.

PITTSBURGH WINS FROM THE BRAVES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh closed a season of 103 defeats with a victory over Boston Monday by a score of 2 to 0. Cooper was in good form and allowed only two hits after the first inning.

Scott kept the Pittsburgh hitters scattered except in the sixth inning, when hits by Webb, Mollwitz and Carey, with a sacrifice fly by King, brought in two runs. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Cooper and Smith; Scott and Truesdale; Umpires—Rigler and Emshel. Time—1:19m.

BASEBALL CLUB HAS GOLF MATCH

MELROSE, Mass.—Members of the Boston American League Baseball Club played golf over the course of the Bellevue Golf Club here Monday afternoon, and some keen competition was brought out. Harry Hooper and James Walsh won the golf cups offered by President E. C. Oliver of the Bellevue club for the lowest cards, with scores of 98 and 99 respectively. Ten players took part in the events, the summary of which follows:

	Out	In	T
Hooper	47	51	98
Walsh	52	47	99
Thomas	49	51	100
Janvin	53	49	102
Gardner	55	53	108
Ruth	50	59	109
Engle	59	53	112
Pennock	58	53	114
Cady	57	59	116
McNally	69	68	137

BROOKLYN NAMES RESERVE LIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. H. Ebbets has notified the National Commission of the names of players who will be found on the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club's reserve list for 1918. Wilbert Robinson is retained as manager. The players so noted are Edward Appleton, L. J. Cadore, L. R. Cheney, J. W. Coombs, G. W. Cutshaw, W. G. Dell, R. C. Durning, T. W. Fitzsimmons, H. Heitman, D. J. Hickman, J. R. E. Howell, J. H. Johnston, J. P. Kelleher, Ernest Krueger, L. A. Malone, R. W. Marquard, John Miljus, Otto Miller, H. Myers, I. M. Olson, Oliver O'Mara, F. J. O'Rourke, E. J. Pfeiffer, Norman Plitt, J. A. Russell, R. H. Schmidt, S. S. Smith, J. W. Snyder, C. D. Stengel, Paul Wachtel, Zack Wheat and Mack Wheat.

HARVARD PLANS FOOTBALL GAMES FOR A VARSITY

Training Camp Elevens Will Be Chief Opponents of the Crimson's Informal Team This Fall

A meeting of the Harvard University football committee is to be held this evening for the purpose of ratifying a program calling for some informal contests between the Harvard varsity informal eleven and teams representing the training camps at Newport, R. I., Ayer and Westfield, Mass., and Portland, Me. Tentative plans for these games have already been drawn and all that they now need is the sanction of the committee which is expected to be given tonight.

The varsity will play its first game Saturday against Dean Academy at Franklin. A lively three hours' practice was held at Soldiers Field for the combined squads Monday afternoon. The backs of the freshman had a long practice at catching and kicking, and later signal work.

Capt. A. B. Snow of the varsity and Likens, from the same squad, were drafted into service temporarily to help out in the coaching of the freshmen. The first game of the season for the 1921 men will probably be held next Saturday on Soldiers Field when an informal contest between the freshmen and the naval radio eleven of the Harvard Training School is put on. Its first formal contest will come on Oct. 13 against Andover on Soldiers Field.

In an effort to combat the apparent listlessness of the freshmen in regard to track athletics, seven members of the classes of 1919 and 1920 made a thorough canvass of the freshman dormitories Monday evening and urged every one to come out for track. After the meeting in Smith Halls at which Prof. Giles Perry spoke, G. H. Tighman '19 made a speech to the freshmen on track matters. He called their attention to the opportunity offered them. Coaches W. F. Donovan and Edward Farrell, who have formerly given almost their entire time to varsity candidates, are now able to devote most of their attention to freshmen. Moreover, if many more candidates do not come out, it is impossible that there will be any varsity track or cross-country teams in 1918-19.

The second week of cross-country work opened with a slight increase in the number of freshmen reporting. Eleven candidates from the class of 1921 came out, while only 13 reported to Coach Farrell for the varsity.

Two freshman crews were put on the river for the first time yesterday where they rowed under the direction of Coach Haines. The five remaining freshman eights practiced on the machines under Coach Manning.

Nine fencers reported to Coach Lesbay in the lounge room of the Newell boathouse yesterday afternoon, the candidates for the team being E. P. Hamilton '18 and E. R. Gay '19 of last year's team; E. Prun '18 and R. H. Snow '20, of the 1916-17 squad; and five new candidates: E. B. Brady '21, T. C. Greene '21, C. B. Nichols '21, F. A. Thompson '21, and C. M. Spidel u. C. The team has lost its captain, W. H. Russell '18, and R. G. Crimmins '19. The new squad will meet for practice in Newell boathouse on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock, beginning tomorrow.

BASEBALL HEADS MAY INVEST IN LIBERTY BONDS

CINCINNATI, O.—Chairman A. G. Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission announced here Monday that he would recommend to his colleagues at their meeting in Chicago on Friday next that the money received by the National Commission, the interested clubs and the players during the World's Series, excepting such sums as may be necessary for expense, be invested by the respective parties in the second issue of Liberty bonds.

Comiskey Agrees With Plan

CHICAGO, Ill.—When informed of A. G. Herrmann's proposal that the World's Series money be invested largely in Liberty bonds, C. A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago Americans, said: "I think it is a splendid idea. Mr. Herrmann is to be congratulated for thinking of it, and I'm with him." Since the opening of the season Mr. Comiskey had given 10 per cent of the earnings of his club to the American Red Cross.

PICKUPS

The Cleveland American-Toronto International baseball game scheduled for yesterday was called off.

The Chicago Americans lost their last championship game of the season to the New York Highlanders. Now they will prepare for the big series, using Cleveland as the opposing club.

St. Louis was the only western club in the National League which did not succeed in playing out its full championship schedule this season. The Cardinals played only 152 games, having one postponed game with Brooklyn and a tie with Boston unsettled.

Today is to be "Bat and Ball Fund Day" at Fenway Park, Boston. The money is being raised for the purpose of buying baseball equipments for United States soldiers and sailors. Manager C. C. Griffith of the Washington Americans started this movement and he will be on hand to help the cause along. The Senators will play a double-header with the Red Sox.

OULMET LEADING BRADY BY ONE UP

Western Amateur Champion and Massachusetts Open Title Holder Meet on Links of the Belmont Spring Country Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WAVERTLY, Mass.—Francis Oulmet, western amateur golf champion, and M. I. Brady, Massachusetts open champion, are meeting today over the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club in a 36-hole match for the Red Cross fund. Eighteen holes were played this morning and the other 18 are being played this afternoon. It is the third time these two players have met in a 36-hole match and there is one victory to the credit of each. At the end of the first 15 holes this morning, Oulmet was leading by 1 up.

Conditions were fine for championship golf and the two players were pretty nearly at their best. Oulmet turned in a card of 76 for the first 18 holes, while Brady had one of 78. After the players had finished the first 12 holes it looked like a runaway for Oulmet as the amateur was leading by 4 up; but Brady improved in his work, while Oulmet fell off a little.

Oulmet drove brilliantly and his approach shots were good, but his putting was inclined to be erratic. Brady was very steady all the time. There was a good-sized gallery out during the morning.

Oulmet lost the first hole in 5 to 3 as he was over the green on his second shot and then missed an easy putt after having come back with a fine approach shot.

Oulmet won the second in 2 to 3 as he drove to the edge of the green and then made a brilliant 35-foot putt. Brady trapped his drive and followed this up with a good approach only to miss his putt.

Brady won the third in 4 to 5 as Oulmet missed an easy 6-foot putt. Oulmet evened the match by taking the fourth in 5 to 6. Brady trapped his drive, then went over the green, but came back all right only to miss an easy putt.

Oulmet took the lead at the fifth hole with a brilliant 2 to 3 for Brady. The winner drove to within about 21 feet of the cup and then made a brilliant curved putt. Brady was on the green in 1, but took two putts. The sixth also went to Oulmet despite the fact that he missed a putt as Brady missed two.

Oulmet had a splendid chance to halve the seventh in 4s, but missed a short putt. The next two holes were halved in 4s, both players getting on to the greens in 2 and taking a couple of putts. This left Oulmet 1 up.

Coming home Oulmet started in to increase his lead. He won the tenth and eleventh holes in 4 to 5. At the tenth he was on the rough on his second shot. He made a brilliant recovery and rimmed the cup. Brady was on the green in 2 and spoiled a fine chance for a half by taking three putts. At the eleventh Brady topped his drive and went over the green on his third.

At the twelfth both players were in the rough on their second shots and both made fine outs. Brady lost the hole, by missing a 10-foot putt while Oulmet made one of 8 feet.

After carrying the match to 4 up at this point, Oulmet lost the thirteenth by being short on his second shot. He came up close to the hole on his third shot and then missed an easy putt for a 4 and a half.

Brady won the fourteenth by making a 14-foot putt while Oulmet missed an easy one of eight. Both players were off the course on their second shots at this hole, but made splendid recoveries.

The fifteenth was won by Oulmet in 4 to 6 as Brady topped his drive into the rough, made a good recovery, but was short on his third, taking 4 to reach the green and then requiring 2 putts. Oulmet was on in 2 and took 2 putts.

The sixteenth found them playing even golf, each being on in 1 and taking 2 putts.

At the seventeenth Oulmet was short on his second and third shots, and also missed a 25-foot putt for a half. Brady played safe golf, being on in 3 and taking 2 putts.

Brady also won the eighteenth hole, as Oulmet drove into the rough, was short on his second, over the green on his third and missed a putt. Brady was on the green in 3 and took 2 putts. This left Oulmet 1 up for the morning's play. Their cards:

Oulmet, out.....	5	2	5	5	2	4	5	4	4	36	
Brady, out.....	3	4	4	6	3	5	4	4	4	37	
Oulmet, in.....	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	6	40-75
Brady, in.....	5	5	5	4	4	6	3	4	5	41-73	

GUSTAVE HERVE GIVES WARNING TO FREE RUSSIA

Editor of French Journal Sees
Hope Only in the Employment
of Stern Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—"Russia in Danger" is the subject of an editorial in *La Victoire* from the pen of its editor, Gustave Hervé. To throw down the ancient régime in time of war, that régime being rotten to the core, was an easy matter; but the Herculean task is to set the new Russia on her feet says M. Hervé. Mr. Kerensky is attempting it. Will he succeed with the material at his disposal, a not very numerous, timid, middle class, a politically inexperienced working class with its head full of the nonsense of German socialism, and an innumerable peasant community, both unlettered and simple-minded? Though lacking political experience, with a little common sense the working class of the towns and particularly that of Petrograd could, if it had practiced the union sacrée, the entente cordiale, with the liberal middle class, have enabled the revolution to steer round a dangerous headland. The Petrograd Soviet, a council elected among the workmen of the capital, could have been the nucleus of the new régime while the Club of the Jacobins with its well-organized branches in all departments was more or less successfully to France during the Revolution—the mentor of the ignorant and selfish portion of the population. . . . But to make this possible in Russia it would have been necessary for the mentor to have realized from the beginning that in such a backward country as Russia a solution for the great political and social problems could only be found after the war and that success under arms and the union sacrée were the best means of getting rid of Tsarism once for all, without any possible chance of a reaction.

Unfortunately for Russia and for the Entente, the leaders of the Soviet had been poisoned with German socialist theories on the war of classes and working class internationalism. And it is this which will prove fatal to the Russian Revolution one of these days, unless sufficiently clear-seeing Russian Socialists are found who will throw their doctrines overboard. Mr. Kerensky at the present moment is making a supreme effort to save his country, as well as the new régime. It is evident that during the last few weeks, fearing the abyss into which Russia is on the point of falling, he has decided to free himself from the imbecile dictatorship of the soviets. In order to accomplish this he would have liked to have called a regularly elected constituent assembly from whom he would have derived his powers, which would then have been perfectly legal and open to no question. But it was impossible to proceed to general elections, to consult the people, both men and women, by means of universal suffrage in a country which is not organized for such popular consultations, which is full of people who can neither read nor write, which is 10 times bigger than France, which has limited railway communications and in which 10,000,000 men are mobilized! Imagine the difficulties which would be met with in France at the present time if a regular consultation of the sovereign people were attempted!

Finding it impossible to call a con-

stituent assembly, Mr. Kerensky convoked what may well be termed an assembly of notables at Moscow. This conference was attended by all the members of the various dumas which have been elected since 1905, and which have all been dissolved more or less regularly; at their side are the Zemstvos, those general councils which chiefly represent the landed proprietors; representatives of the principal towns; delegates of the workmen's soviets; delegates of the peasants groups, making a total of 2500. It was before these more or less qualified representatives of the whole nation, that Mr. Kerensky made that moving speech which is but a cry of distress, a last appeal to the conscience of his people. But it is also an ultimatum to the wreckers of the revolution: Mr. Kerensky tells them that he is prepared to treat them as they would have been treated under the Tsarist régime, which history tells us, used and abused the Cossacks and the hanging post.

It is about time. It is not with speeches, Mr. Kerensky, however eloquent, that the Committee of Public Safety in France repressed insurrections such as those which took place in Kronstadt. The reactionary peril at this moment, Mr. Kerensky, is not from the Extreme Right; it is from the Extreme Left. If the revolution hesitates to employ Cossacks, using the sword and the knout, against the wreckers of national defense and of Russian liberty, then in six months time the Russian nation will send to Siberia for its Tsar and he will make a triumphant entry into Moscow and Petrograd.

ALBERT AND EDWARD MEDALS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has directed that a change shall be made in the designation of the Albert medals. Under the terms of the existing royal warrants these medals, which are in gold and bronze respectively, have hitherto been known as "the Albert Medal of the First Class" and "the Albert Medal of the Second Class." These descriptions have been felt to be not altogether appropriate in the case of a medal for which the one qualification is that the recipient must have endangered his own life in endeavoring to save the lives of others; and His Majesty has therefore decided that the bronze medal, which is that awarded in most cases, shall be in future called "the Albert Medal," simply, and that the higher degree of the decoration, which is given only for "acts of extreme and heroic daring," shall be known as "the Albert Medal in Gold."

The same considerations apply to the bronze and silver Edward Medals, which are given to persons who endanger their own lives in endeavoring to save the lives of others from perils in connection with industrial employment, and which have hitherto been styled "the Edward Medal of the Second Class" and "the Edward Medal of the First Class." In future they are to be known as "the Edward Medal" and "the Edward Medal in Silver" respectively. Royal warrants have been issued to give effect to these decisions.

SIRUP PRICES DROP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
BOLTON, Miss.—So great is the sirup surplus in and near Bolton that the price has become as low as 30 cents a gallon. The cane crop is in splendid condition, and promises, according to the manufacturers and planters, to be the biggest yield in the history of the state.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO ITALY'S GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Gustave Hervé pays a generous tribute in the *Victoire* to the Italian victories and the capture of Monte Santo. After the news of the English victories in Artois and Flanders and after the French victory at Verdun the news has come of an advance which implies a victory of at least equal importance. From time to time, says Gustave Hervé, discontented people have been heard asking what the Italians were doing. They were doing exactly what the French and their allies were doing. They were carrying on the war of positions and trenches and they were doing it with the added difficulty presented by the fact that Austrian territory was defended against their assaults by Alpine mountains with their terrible gorges, impracticable paths and all the other difficulties of mountainous regions.

It was no small task to advance rapidly in such country, when, on the French front, a hill of 304 meters constituted a formidable position. Monte Santo, which their cousins the Italians had just captured so brilliantly to the east of Gorizia, M. Hervé continues, was only a foothill compared to the great mountains of the Alps, but it rose to a height of 682 meters, more than twice the height of their 304-meter hill. There was, however, something worse for the Italian offensive to conquer than those heights of 700 and 800 meters which dominated Gorizia on the east, such as San Gabriele and San Daniele a little south of Monte Santo and still occupied by the Austrians. Between the lower part of the Isonzo and Trieste, M. Hervé writes, in that part of the country which borders on the sea, there is the Carso. There, for 20 kilometers, there are nothing but stony plateaux, of no great elevation, but without roads, almost without trees, full of crevasses and piles of rocks, affording excellent shelter for the enemy's machine guns. It is on this battle field, bristling with natural difficulties that General Cadorna's army has, for the last two years, inflicted defeat after defeat on the Austrians.

The latest battle has meant for the Austrians the loss of 23,000 prisoners, 75 cannon and a position of the first importance, Monte Santo, which, together with two other heights still in the possession of the Austrians, commands the approach to Gorizia on the east. When the other two heights, San Gabriele and San Daniele, fall in their turn, the passage by the Vipacco will be open and the Vipacco, a tributary of the Isonzo, leads by a natural way to the north of the Carso which will make it possible to threaten the railways between Trieste and Austria. It is the way which leads by Comens to the knot of railways at S. Peter, and their vital importance for the masters of Trieste is shown by a glance at the map.

The great victory has been celebrated by triumphal processions in

all the big Italian cities. Italy has as much right to be as proud of her soldiers as the French have to be proud of their poilus of Verdun. The Italian poilus who have taken Monte Santo belong to the same family as those who have just taken the Mort Homme and hill 304. They have the same dash in attack, the same quick intelligence in making the best use of the ground, the same initiative, the same cheerful heroism, the same disgust for war with its atrocities and the same determination to make an end for good and all of this scourge of the human race. Italy has also the right to be proud of the efforts of her capitalists, of her engineers and of her workmen who have made hundreds of new factories spring out of the ground and who have furnished the Italian soldiers with the war material and munitions which are enabling them today to drive back the Austrians. The French can understand the joy felt by the Italians at these victories; they understand that people's feelings toward Austria who, until 1859, had her heel on the rich plain of the Po, on Milan and on Venice and who still has under her claws Trent and Trieste, the Italian Metz and Strasbourg. In 1859, with the help of the French soldiers, she was able to drive the barbarians out of Lombardy. More powerful today, she is able, unaided, to administer serious defeats on those who, in 1859, held Italian soldiers as the little account. The French and the Italian, M. Hervé repeats, understand and share the joy of the Italians; at such times it is good to remember the gratitude due to the Italians for the devotion to idealism which two years ago induced them to throw themselves into the furnace to fight side by side with the French for the threatened rights of the peoples and of civilization.

PASSENGER SERVICE CUT
DES MOINES, Ia.—Purely as a war measure, says an Omaha dispatch to the Register, the Union Pacific Railroad has announced that a number of trains in Pacific coast passenger train service will be made, enabling a number of locomotives and crews which have heretofore been in passenger service to be sent into the freight service.

ONTARIO TO HOLD A REFERENDUM ON PROHIBITION

Both Sides Active—Churches
Strong in Support of the
Measure—Vote on October 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
QUEBEC, Que.—The coming vote on prohibition, which will be taken on Oct. 4, is sharing honors in the matter of public interest in the Province with the subject of conscription. Both the "pros" and the "antis" are working at top pressure to win the day, and both claim victory in the approaching fight. The vote is being carried out under what is known as the Scott Act, and has been brought into operation owing to a petition signed by 8000 people, this was presented to the Governor-in-Council, and after it had been ascertained that the petition was valid, the Government ordered that a referendum should be taken. Strangely enough the two contending parties are each led by a judge, the leader of the prohibitionists being Sir Francis Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, while the head of the anti-prohibition campaign is Judge Langelier.

The anti make an extraordinary claim. They say that even if prohibition is carried on the 4th, it will avail nothing, as the liquor interests will move into a little city called Quebec West, which has been created by an act of the local Legislature and which, they claim, has power to grant as many licenses as the council wants to. Among the churches which are waking up to the fact that prohibition makes for the morality and well-being of a country is the Anglican Church. At the recent meeting of the Social Service Council of the Church of England in Canada, held in Ottawa, after a lengthy discussion, the general feeling was that the time had come when the Church of England was forced to commit itself one way or another on the subject of prohibition, and consequently the following resolution was passed: "That this Council of Social Service

MILK PRICE HELD "EXORBITANT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. PAUL, Minn.—C. H. March, chairman of the State Public Safety Commission's committee investigating food prices, has called a conference with milk distributors and producers following an announcement that the price of milk to consumers in the Twin Cities would be raised Oct. 1 to 13 cents a quart. It has been selling for 10 cents, and the proposed increase means a rise in price since 1915 from 7 cents. The distributors blame the price increase on the producers, giving figures to show that while milk now costs them about 5 cents a quart, under the new schedule of prices of the producers it will wholesale at 7 cents. This gives the distributing firms a margin of 6 cents as against 5 cents under the old schedule, and makes the cost to the consumer nearly twice the amount paid to the farmer. Colonel March considers this an exorbitant toll, and believes that milk can be sold at a profit at 12 cents, and probably less.

OKLAHOMANS ASKED TO FORGET POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma State Council of Defense has made a special plea to candidates for office and their supporters to "forget partisan politics," and devote their energies to boosting for the success of the war. In its statement the council says: "Forget partisan politics. Help take the message of the war to the citizens of Oklahoma. Aid your State in doing its full share in winning the war. Above all things now be a patriot." Oklahoma is on the eve of a general political campaign which is to be waged for state, county and congressional offices next year.

TWO CITY COAL YARDS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Evansville will have two municipal coal yards this winter when Mayor Bosse's new mine near Chandler is in full operation, says a dispatch to the News. It is on the Southern Railroad, and the Evansville & Boonville traction line, and shipments will be made on both lines.

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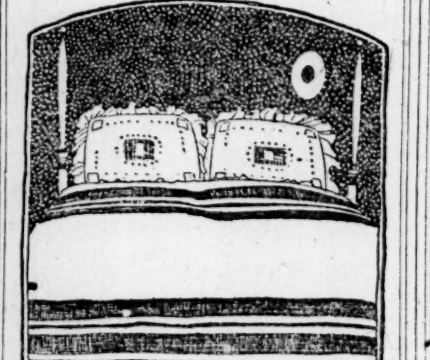
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

LIQUIDATION

Rail Issues Again Weak Feature, Some Stocks Selling at Lowest Prices in Many Years—Industrials Also Are Lower

New York stock market prices rose again in the first dealings today, but then eased off, and in some cases showed a large drop from the best and net declines compared with yesterday afternoon's closing figures. General Motors, for instance, advanced 1/4 of a point, and then fell nearly two points to a point below its previous final quotation. Inspiration Copper eased off 1/4 of a point from its earlier highest level. Mexican Petroleum was strong, but did not stay at the top. Steel common moved up 1/8 soon after the opening.

The New York market was heavy late in the first half-hour.

Another drive at the rails brought some of the active issues of this group to the lowest level they have reached in many years. St. Paul was particularly weak feature. After opening off 1/2 at 52 1/2, it improved to 52 1/2 and then dropped more than two points before midday. Delaware & Hudson opened off 1/4 at 97 1/2, improved to 97 1/2 and declined 2 points. New York Central opened off 1/4 at 75 1/2 and sold off nearly 2 points further before midday. Reading was up 1/4 at the opening at 82 and declined 1 1/2.

The industrials also moved downward as the session advanced. United States Steel, after opening up 1/2 at 110 1/2, improved to 111 and then declined well under 100 before midday. Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel, "B", Gulf, Baldwin, General Motors, Utah Copper and Inspiration showed good sized losses during the first half of the session. The trend was downward at midday.

Still lower records were established in the early afternoon. St. Paul receded to 50 before the beginning of the last hour. At that time there appeared to be little or no indication of a rally. Liquidation has been heavy, and it was thought that a recovery is overdue.

CHICAGO BOARD

Com.	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
May	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
May	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Dec.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
May	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
Oct.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—The market met with considerable selling for commission houses for a time, and moderate decline in values resulted. The pressure was credited partly to bearish Wall Street interests and also to those who have been giving the market a great deal of support recently. Favorable weather conditions and the feeling that the crop has been virtually made told against sentiment which seemed more bearish. Reports of big yields from southern states and from Nebraska and Iowa were of aid.

The trade expects more advance of the corn crop having matured satisfactorily from a number of sections this week. It is a question, however, if a government report of about 3,200,000 bushels, which is expected on Oct. 5, has not been discounted. Country offerings of old corn are still small despite the satisfactory crop weather. Covering of shorts checked the decline.

Oats—The market sagged, due to the reaction in corn, favorable weather for the movement and the slow cash demand. Exporters say that they can afford to wait for lower prices. Sentiment would be more bearish if farmers were disposed to sell more freely. Commission house sentiment is against the market, and it is reflected in the scale-up selling.

HOG PRICE LOWER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs were slow and 5 to 10 cents lower than yesterday's average. Top price \$19.50 per hundredweight.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cool; light west to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair, continued cool tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

For Northern New England: Fair, continued cool tonight; partly cloudy and warmer Wednesday; probably showers in Vermont, Northern New Hampshire and Northern Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 52.10 a. m. 55. 12 noon 58.

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	48
Buffalo	46
Chicago	56
Cincinnati	44
Denver	48
Des Moines	56
Indianapolis	54
Kansas City	50
St. Louis	56
San Francisco	54
Seattle	54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:52. High water 12:02 p. m. Length of day 11:46. Moon rises 6:10 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:55 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AB'k Note	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ajax Rubber	60	60	60
Alaska Gold	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Alaska Ju.	3	3	3
A Chem pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am B Supp.	91	91	91
Am Can.	46 1/2	47	45 1/2
Am Can pf.	102	102	101 1/2
Am Express	93	93	93
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12
Am H & L pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Int Corp.	51	51	49 1/2
Am Linseed	24	25 1/2	24
Am Lins pf.	60	61 1/2	60
Am Loco	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Am Melt'g	97 1/2	97 1/2	96
Am Sugar	111	111	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	115 1/2	116	115 1/2
Am Wool pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	54	54	54
Anaconda	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2
Asso Oil	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalca	96 1/2	96 1/2	95
At Gulf	107	107	107
At Gulf pf.	103	103	100 1/2
At Gulf pf.	60	60	60
Bald Loco	64 1/2	64 1/2	63
Bald Loco pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Balt & Ohio	62 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2
B & O pf.	67	67	66 1/2
Barrett Cos.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99
Beth Steel	95	95	95
Beth Steel pf.	92	92	92
Beth Steel B.	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
BF Goodrich	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Brook R T	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Burns Bros.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7
Burns Bros.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Burns & Sup.	25	25 1/2	24 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Can Pacific	147 1/2	148	147
Cl Leather	86	86 1/2	84 1/2
Cer de Pas	33	33 1/2	32 1/2
Chan Motor	72 1/2	72 1/2	72
Ches & Ohio	55	55 1/2	53 1/2
CM & St Paul	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2
CM & St P pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2
CM & St P pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Chir 16 pf.	52	52	51 1/2
Chir 17 pf.	63	63	61 1/2
C & G West pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chi & N W	104	104 1/2	103 1/2
Chile Cop.	18	18	17 1/2
Chino Cop.	50	50	49 1/2
CCC & St L	33	33	33
Col Gas & El.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Con Can	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Con Gas	101	101	101
Con Prod.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Con Prod pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cruc Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2
Cuban Cug.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2
Cuban Cug pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83
Del & Huds.	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2
Del & Lac.	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Denver	7	7	7
Denver pf.	15	15	15
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
D S & A	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Erie	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
Erie pf.	20	20	20 1/2
Gas W & W	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Electric	140 1/2	140 1/2	138
Gen Motors	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
G Motors pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Granby Min.	78	78	78
Gt Nor Ore	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Green Can	41	41	41
Harv of N.J.	110	110	109 1/2
Ill Central	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Inspiration	49 1/2	50	48 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	28 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2
Int Nickel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
In Paper pf	60	60	60
J I Case pf.	80	80	80
Kan City So.	18	18	17 1/2
Kenne Cop.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Lack Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2
Lehigh Val.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Louis & N.	118	118	118
Manhattan	107	107	107
Max Motor	33	33 1/2	33 1/2
Maxwell pf.	66	66	66
Maxwell pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
May Co	51	51	51
Mex Petrol.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Miami	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Midvale St.	52 1/2	52 1/2	50
MSP & SSM	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mo Pacific pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2
Mon Power	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Nat Acme	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat C & S	68	68	68
Nat C & S pf.	103	103	103
Nat Condu.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Nat Enamel	46	46 1/2	45 1/2
Nat Lead	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
NRMM 2d pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Nevada Con	20	20	20
NY Central	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2
NY Dock	16	16	16
NY Dock pf.	39	39	39
NOTAM	26	26	26
NYNH & H.	25	25	25
N W & N	110	110	107 1/2
North Am.	50	50	50
North Pac.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
O Cities Gas	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Ont Silver	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Owens Bot M.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Pacific Mail	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Penna	12	12	12 1/2
Peoples Gas	64	64	64
Pere Marq.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
P & W Va.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.

Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Allouez	63	63	62 1/2
Am Tel.	115 1/2	116	115 1/2
Am Woolen pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
At Gt & W I	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	76	76	74 1/2
Centennial	530	530	525
Copper Range	55 1/2	55 1/2	55
Daily West	2	2	2
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Isle Royal	30	30 1/2	30
Island Creek	85	85	85
Mass Mining	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Mass Gas	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
May Old Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2
Mergenthaler	143	143	143
Mohawk	81	81	80 1/2
N E Tel.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105
New India	11 1/2	11 1/2	11
North Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Old Dominion	46	46	46
Pond Cr Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Quincy	84	84	84
Shannon	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
St Mary's	71	71	70
Swift & Co.	148	148	148
Trinity	6	6	6
Tuolumne	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Apex	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Metals	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
U S R S & M	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
United Shoe	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Steel	110 1/2	111	108 1/2
Utah Copper	91	91 1/2	89 1/2
Utah Sc.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17
V I C & C	59	59	59
Wabash	10	10	10
Wabash pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2
West Pacific	15	15	15
West Pac pf.	44	44	44
West Union	88 1/2	88 1/2	88
Westinghouse	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
W L E	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
W L E pf.	23	23	22 1/2
White Motor	43	43	43
Willis Over	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Wilson Co.	63	63	63
Wis Cent.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Woolworth	121	121	120

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 1:45 p. m.

High	Low	Last
American Fork	2 1/2	2 1/2
American Oil	23 1/2	23 1/2
Bingham Mines	11 1/2	11 1/2
Boston Ely	90 1/2	90 1/2
Boston Montana	60 1/2	60 1/2
Calumet Jerome	60 1/2	60 1/2
Champion	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cons Arizona	14 1/2	14 1/2
Crystal Copper	80 1/2	80 1/2
Denbigh	1 1/2	1 1/2
First Eagle	23 1/2	23 1/2
First National	23 1/2	23 1/2
Fortuna	50 1/2	50 1/2
Gila	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gold Cup	17 1/2	17 1/2
Homa Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Inter Mount Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Cap	16 1/2	16 1/2
Jerome Verde	16 1/2	16 1/2
Majestic	38 1/2	38 1/2
Mexican Metals	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mojave Tungsten	50 1/2	50 1/2
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Era	78 1/2	78 1/2
Nixon	86 1/2	86 1/2
Ohio Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2
Oklahoma Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Palisade	10 1/2	10 1/2
Porcupine Premier	10 1/2	10 1/2
Rhila Mining Co.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Smokey	57 1/2	57 1/2
Submarine Signal	29 1/2	29 1/2
Texas	1	1
Tuxpan	1	1
Utah National	1 1/2	1 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2
Zinc	38 1/2	38 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE DECLINE
IN SEPTEMBER

Drop in Rail Issues the Feature of Last Month's Trading on New York Stock Exchange—Heavy Sales in Liberty Bonds

Stock market values in general failed to reveal any particular trend last month except in instance of the railroad securities which tumbled to the lowest levels in a decade. While this group recorded a net loss of nearly three points, the industrials and copper, after erratic fluctuations, showed small fractional advances.

The late August recession was continued on the first two days of September and in the only million-share markets of the month, the industrials average fell to the mid-1915 levels. Then came a slight rebound which was followed by drives at the marines and motors, the rails continuing to sag to the bottom figures since November, 1907. The market on the 19th turned abruptly on easier money conditions and aided by extensive covering by shorts, broad improvement continued for several days. The markets in the final week again became reactionary.

Share trading in Wall Street last month was 20 per cent greater than in the quiet April period but materially less than one-half as busy as in September a year ago when an aggregate of 30,809,635 shares was turned over. Boston stock sales were 16 per cent larger than in August, but contrast sharply with the share trading in corresponding month last year when the boom in copper shares was on. The turnover then was more than four times as large as last month's sales.

The heavy sales in Liberty 3½s produced unusual activity in the bond market, the September business on the Boston exchange being the largest for any month since March, 1912, while the New York bond market displayed the greatest activity since last April.

The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	Rails	Industrials	Coppers
Sept. high...	\$9.08	\$6.02	\$3.48
Sept. low...	\$5.58	\$1.50	\$1.18
Sept. close...	\$6.55	\$3.81	\$2.59
Net change...	2.90	4.41	2.21
Aug. high...	\$9.16	\$6.35	\$5.61
Aug. low...	\$6.45	\$3.40	\$2.18
Aug. close...	\$6.12	\$3.25	\$2.60

	New York	Boston	Phila.
Shares, Sept. 14, 202,100	301,044	255,263	
Shares, Aug. 14, 185,800	258,151	218,633	
Shares, July 12, 158,500	1,128,250	1,343,430	
Shares, June 12, 150,800	458,976	287,122	
Shares, Sept. 1916	30,809,635	1,562,788	540,902
Bonds, Sept. 15, 155,000	\$1,332,500	\$1,953,850	
Bonds, Aug. 16, 152,500	1,128,250	1,343,430	
Bonds, July 15, 150,000	745,650	964,550	
Bonds, June 15, 150,000	939,750	939,750	
Bonds, Sept. 1916	92,128,500	1,172,300	1,184,016

DENVER & RIO
GRANDE MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A proxy committee consisting of John W. Platten, J. Horace Harding and Harrison Williams, members of Denver & Rio Grande road's stockholders' committee, is asking stockholders for proxies for annual meeting Oct. 16 in support of the following slate: B. F. Bush, Harry Bronner, Arthur Coppell, George J. Gould, J. Horace Harding, George G. Haven, Edward T. Jeffrey, John W. Platten, Finley J. Shepard, Harrison Williams. This will afford stockholders' committee substantial representation on the board.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Bridgeport, Conn.—B. and M. Blumberg; U. S.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.
Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karesch; U. S.
Chicago—H. K. Clark of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorne.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini; Thorne.
Cincinnati—Aug. Leiby of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—T. F. McHugh of Marks & Sisk; Avery.
Dallas, Texas—B. Aaronoff of Dallas Jobbing House; Essex.
Dallas, Texas—G. E. Graham; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. Velga & Co.; Lenox.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart Davis Shoe Co.; Essex.
Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy of Levy Wolf Shoe Co.; Tour.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clark & Suit House; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.
Pittsburgh—T. G. Sautters of W. H. Chadwick & Co.; U. S.
Porto Rico—J. Alvarez; U. S.
Sacramento—E. T. Ready of Welstock Lubin & Co.; Avery.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metzger & Hillman; U. S.
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.
Savannah—Charles Hymson; U. S.
St. Louis—J. A. Falon; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Bristol, Eng.—J. Hollinsworth of Hollinsworth & Co.
London, Eng.—Percey Daniels of Nicholson & Daniels; Tour.
London, Eng.—William Box of Samuel Parrows & Co. Ltd.; Essex.
Middlesex, Pa.—E. S. Gerberich of Krieger Shoe Co.; U. S.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 168 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF MAXWELL CO.
SHOWS PROGRESS

Company in Period Ended July 31 Displays Earnings of 29.63 Per Cent on Common Stock

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maxwell Motor Company has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1917, showing net profits for the period of \$5,368,546, compared with \$5,088,994 in the 1916 fiscal year. Earnings are equal to 29.63 per cent on the \$12,778,057 common stock after allowing for dividend requirements of 7 per cent on the first preferred and of 6 per cent on the second preferred, compared with 27.53 per cent earned in the preceding fiscal year.

The above earning power is before making any deduction for the excess profits tax. It had been expected that the accounts could be made up ready for the stockholders' report, providing for the excess profits tax, but the delay in Congress and the congressional committee prevented this.

There is deducted, however, before arriving at the net of \$5,368,546 a sum to be provided for a corporation income tax of 2 per cent.

Maxwell closed its 1917 fiscal year with net working assets of \$12,280,977. Report for year ended July 31 compares:

	1917	1916
Net earnings	\$5,342,728	\$5,031,034
Other income	572,176	395,877
Total income	5,914,904	5,426,911
Depreciation	407,207	500,256
Balance	\$5,507,697	\$5,088,994
Dividends	2,861,877	2,750,013
8% fr and res	139,151	137,511
Inventory	209,000	209,000
Surplus	2,506,669	2,338,982

*Equal to 29.63 a share earned on \$12,778,057 common stock, compared with 27.53 in 1916.

Walter E. F. Flanders, president, in his remarks to stockholders, says: "The number of cars sold by us during the past fiscal year shows an increase of 39 per cent over sales the previous year."

"The net working assets of the company and its subsidiaries at the close of its fiscal year are \$12,280,977. The inventories have been taken at actual cost, we have no obsolete materials of any kind in our factories. The present market price of the inventory is considerably larger than the amount shown on the books."

"The American Appraisal Company has just completed an appraisal of our real estate, plants and machinery in which it states that these items as carried on our books are conservative and substantially correct. The American Appraisal Company, in a special report which is on file in our office, advises us that the net sound or present day values of these properties (after deducting depreciation reserve of \$2,215,296) is \$8,305,389, or \$2,909,650 more than the net figures at which we carry them on our books."

"Sales contracts with distributors have been signed for 32 per cent more automobiles of all models than had been contracted for at the same period last year. Sale contracts received to date also indicate that we will find a ready market for all of the one-ton trucks that we will be able to manufacture during the next fiscal year."

NEW SOUTHERN
ROAD PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A petition by the North Georgia Mineral Railway Company filed with the State Railway Commission asking the right to lay stock and bonds in effect the plea of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for permission to build a road from Atlanta paralleling that of the Western & Atlantic road. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company owns 12,495 shares of the North Georgia Mineral Railway Company.

The latter company asks permission to issue \$1,250,000 in stock and \$2,500,000 in 5 per cent bonds. Its proposed road will be about 50 miles long and extend from Atlanta to Whites, on the Louisville & Nashville road, running through Fulton, Cobb, Cherokee and Bartow counties.

The Railroad Commission set Oct. 23 for the hearing of the petition.

OIL WELL WORK
IS ON INCREASE

OIL CITY, Pa.—High price of crude oil is beginning to show its effects in increased number of rigs in fields and wells drilling at end of September, which was the largest number ever reported, according to the Oil City Derrick. This is despite the high cost of and difficulty in obtaining oil well supplies and shortage of water. Total initial production in the country showed a decrease, which came wholly from fuel oil districts of Texas; 2040 wells were completed, an increase of 199, and initial production was 145,152 barrels.

PLANS FOR THE
CANADIAN NORTHERN

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canadian Government has begun organization of a board of directors for new national railway system to take over the 10,000 miles of Canadian Northern lines. Vice-President Dalrimple of Grand Trunk Pacific is to resign to become a director of the national system. Rumor asserts that Sir George Bury, vice-president in charge of operation of Canadian Pacific, has been offered the presidency of the new system.

ARGENTINE WOOL
TRADE PROSPERS

Shipments Break All Records and Prices Exceed All Predictions—German Buyers Play Important Part in Market

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Never in the history of the Argentine Republic has its wool producing industry been so prosperous. Prices which have been paid for Argentine crossbreds during the last year have been far in excess of the most sanguine predictions, yet shipments have broken all records, and now with the opening of the new season the indications are that this season will be even more prosperous than the epoch-making year just closing.

The situation of the wool market during the last several weeks has denoted a growing interest for Argentine wools and when to this was added a continuance of the high prices being paid it was easy to predict an extremely favorable market for the wools of the new clip. These predictions already are being fulfilled.

The first sale of the new season's wool was made in the central market by Sres. Angel Velaz & Cia. and the sale involved 3000 kilos of the new clip from the estancia China Lauguen. The lot was sold at 32½ pesos for 10 kilos, equivalent to 62.7 cents, United States gold, a pound. The wool was Lincoln crossbred and of a very fine thread, but it was not fully developed as it was only a nine-month's growth, which makes the high price that was paid for it even more remarkable.

The second sale was even a more remarkable one. It was made by Sres. Mendez Hnos. & Cia. at 34 pesos for 10 kilos, a peso and a half above the high price of the preceding sale, the price being equivalent to 65.6 a pound. This lot was made up of fine and medium crossbreds, was very light and clean, without seed, but also had been clipped early so that it lacked its full crimp. The wool came from the estancia of D. Esteban C. Castro at Patagones in the Province of Buenos Aires and the price paid sets a record for wools from this region.

German buyers have played an important part in controlling the market ever since the war began buying early on the back and later selling their contracts when it became apparent that there was no possibility of peace and shipments to Germany. In the first season after the war began, German and Belgian agents had bought up most of the wool in the country and the buyers had arrived from the United States and other countries and they were then forced to buy at advanced prices. Last season the United States buyers, who bought most of the clip, arrived on the field earlier and so had a part in the pre-season buying.

There seems to be a good deal of evidence that prices have been kept up in the country during the last few months by the active competition of German buyers to obtain wools which are being sought by American buyers for military needs, their purpose evidently being to prevent the wool getting into the hands of their adversaries, as well as a continuance of their policy of storing as much wool as possible for shipment immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. Wool buyers of all nationalities here expect the end of the war to be a signal for vigorous competition on the part of all countries and Germany appears to be the only nation that is buying.

The shipments of Argentine wools this year have broken all records. During the first seven months of the year the exports amounted to 226,354 bales, as compared with 191,242 bales in the same period of 1916, 225,265 in 1915, 224,692 in 1914, and 195,703 in 1913. Of this record shipment, the United States took 151,728 bales, which was seven times the amount bought by the next buyer, France, which took 21,909 bales. Of the balance of the exports, 21,576 went to Great Britain, 18,541 to Italy, 2440 to Holland, 2495 to Sweden, 322 to Denmark, 2862 to Spain, 344 to Brazil, and 4137 to other countries.

The present outlook is for a clip so bounteous that even these shipments will be increased and from the interest that is being displayed by buyers it appears that even this season's epoch-making prices will be exceeded unless the allied governments arrange among themselves for fixing a maximum buying price on Argentine wools.

The average price for all grades of wool in 1916 was 29.5 cents a pound, which is almost double what it was in 1912, when the average price per pound for all grades was 15.4 cents. In 1913, the year's average was 16.4 cents a pound and in 1914, 17.5 cents. By 1915, the year's average price for all grades was 20 cents, after which it jumped to 29.5 cents in 1916.

That the average price this year will be a good deal higher is shown by the fact that the average price for all grades in January was 34.7 cents, in February 30.9 cents, in March 32.4 cents, in April 33.8 cents and in May it had jumped to 37 cents, this being the last figure published by the Department of Agriculture.

The total sales at the Central Market in the calendar year 1916 amounted to 36,039,412 kilos, representing a selling price of 55,187,308 pesos, or \$23,432,530.98.

NO GRAND TRUNK DIVIDENDS
LONDON, England.—The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has passed all interim dividends. Inability to obtain an advance in rates, despite heavy increases in working expenses because of the war, is the reason assigned.

COAL OUTPUT IS
ON BIG SCALE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the claims of coal operators that prices set would limit production, the report of the Geological Survey shows that during the week ending Sept. 15 the output of western Pennsylvania fields touched the highest point since late in July. In other fields production was decreased because of labor troubles and car shortage. For the entire country the total production showed a slight falling off from the first week in September, but was practically the same as the last week in August.

BUSINESS ON
A WAR BASIS

Effort to Readjust Matters, and to Provide Money for War Purposes Causes Some Unsettling in General Trade

CHICAGO, Ill.—The effort to readjust business to a war basis and to provide in addition for heavily increased taxation, has caused unsettling in various branches of trade, says the National City Bank of Chicago, in its monthly letter. There has been a slowing down in some industries, but the movement has not yet been of great importance owing to the heavy government influence in various quarters. It is clear, however, that the agitation of the whole scheme of government price fixing has checked expansion in many lines. This is a natural view of the high level of prices for raw material and the desire of manufacturers and merchants to avoid being caught with large stocks of material on hand when the break in prices comes. This attitude has led to increased caution in mercantile circles where less disposition is being manifested to anticipate requirements. Many merchants are again buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion.

Exceptionally high prices for livestock and other commodities as well as government contracts have tied up a vast amount of money. This has contributed to a firmness in the circumstances. There is nothing alarming at all in the rise in money rates as the country's bank position is thoroughly sound and the rest of the world is still very largely indebted to us. It is apparent, however, that the financing of the principal crops this autumn with prices as high as they are, will be a larger proposition than usual. The cost of conducting business is higher today than ever before during the European war period. The country stands in urgent need of a better fuel supply and it is to be hoped that this need will be provided for as soon as possible since industry is dependent upon it. Without plentiful coal and coke some of the steel mills will be forced to shut down at the very time when the country stands in greatest need of their products. It is to be hoped, however, that this fuel shortage may be remedied without very drastic measures by the Government. There has been a hint that the Government take over the mines so as to increase production. This would seem to be unnecessary if the problem is handled in a broad-gauged way by those in charge of the situation. The one thing certain is, that the output of coal must increase and that large supplies of soft coal must be quickly available if the great plants engaged on government work are to continue maximum production.

The railroads will benefit from the higher freight rates which became effective on Aug. 20. Gross earnings during July for many of the great systems showed a gain of 15 per cent over last year. Although this increase in gross was encouraging it was in many cases offset by the increase in expenses which amounted to 21½ per cent for some of the great roads. It was significant, however, that most of the gain in gross came from general merchandise shipments. As indicating the wholly abnormal conditions prevailing in the market for railway supplies, the circumstances attending the recent sale of old rails to Japan is significant. Through active bidding by brokers some 2800 tons of used rails, which cost the roads originally \$24 a ton, have been torn up and sold by Western roads for about \$100 a ton. All kinds of railway material are quoted now at or near record level and there is no telling when prices can be lowered owing to the world-wide demand and the relatively small stocks on hand. Locomotives, cars, and all classes of material cost so much as to make it impossible for many roads to undertake needed improvement work. The roads are handling an immense traffic however, and it is only a question of time when they will be forced to give out immense orders for supplies and equipment so as to care for the large business which the country is offering. In time of war as well as in a season of great trade activity it is of the highest importance that the roads should be properly equipped to render the best possible service to the Government. Need for these greater facilities has been emphasized by the complications growing out of the war and the effort of all classes to make American participation in the world conflict as effective as possible. It is ridiculous to attempt to finance the roads on the scale of Nineteenth Century requirements and expect them to handle Twentieth Century business on a rush basis. The American people must treat their railroads more liberally or withdraw demands upon them.

Withdrawal of about 1,000,000 men for military training has further reduced the supply of workers. Efforts of certain employers to entice the best-trained workers from rival plants has caused much trouble on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. One shipbuilding concern in order to maintain a capacity working force offered a 33 per cent increase in wages to the best men in other plants. This had the desired effect, but it disturbed conditions to such an extent as to force the government officials to urge employers not to resort to such tactics in the future. The decision of the United States Steel Corporation to raise the wages of about 270,000 employees 10 per cent reflects the constantly increasing wage scale in the steel industry. Average wages for most of the great industries are today at the highest-known level.

PACIFIC COAST
COMPANY REPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pacific Coast Company reports for year ended June 30, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$5,852,494	\$7,121,557
Net earnings	1,965,545	2,784,486
Sur plus	671,532	602,072
First pd div	76,250	76,250
Second pd div	100,000	100,000
Common div	125,332	365,822
Surplus	225,332	365,822

*Equivalent to \$6.22 a share earned on \$7,000,000 common stock, compared with \$7.22 a share last year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$10,500,802	\$10,021,194
Net revenue	2,819,765	3,804,504
Net income	2,222,060	3,305,449

Jan 1 to Aug 31—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$72,978,918	\$70,501,320
Net revenue	13,714,501	22,347,070
Net income	15,699,872	18,724,197

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
August—

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$7,853,628	\$1,356,717
Net earnings	2,067,423	112,225

Jan 1 to Aug 31—

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$51,233,220	\$34,503,404
Net earnings	3,939,611	712,581

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$4,735,859	\$4,238,526
Operating income	1,388,275	\$184,825
Jan 1 to Aug 31—		
Operating revenue	35,209,723	32,274,414
Operating income	9,162,921	\$945,108

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$1,498,266	\$328,855
Operating income	\$48,807	\$60,909
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	10,583,461	1,205,687
Operating income	2,711,824	\$505,111

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$5,459,595	\$600,052
Operating income	1,839,351	461,514
Total income	1,938,074	518,646
From July 1—		
Operating revenue	10,496,587	1,205,687
Operating income	3,575,612	1,154,234
Total income	3,575,612	1,154,234

CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN
August—

	1917	1916
Total receipts	\$10,672,833	\$1,048,785
Net income	2,293,021	\$78,688
From Jan 1—		
Total receipts	71,252,104	7,136,019
Net income	10,029,233	\$1,763,998

CHICAGO & ALTON
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$1,910,441	\$281,750
Operating income	580,001	69,102
Balance	504,842	65,123
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	15,421,541	2,135,429
Operating income	3,606,885	585,257
Balance	2,903,704	254,477

NORTHERN PACIFIC
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$7,533,664	\$492,661
Operating income	2,441,457	\$350,861
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	57,340,415	7,028,548
Operating income	19,046,901	926,466

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$476,882	\$627,804
Net income	114,698	183,844
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	4,227,289	3,691,698
Net income	1,129,215	201,098

ROCK ISLAND
August—

	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$7,519,819	\$289,115
Operating income	1,643,175	\$604,095
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	54,790,107	594,000
Operating income	10,624,764	\$1,999,612

*Decrease.

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C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD IN AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Food is the one great topic of discussion in Austria today. Not only in Vienna and the big towns but in the country districts too, and especially in the holiday resorts.

The discussion of foodstuffs and their prices, from every point of view, fills columns of the Austrian papers. One paper takes up the question as to which particular article of food has become the dearest during the war and decides that beet-root leaves have attained that distinction. Before the war, those were only used as cattle food, and not even the poorest people thought of eating them. Now, under the pressure of semistarvation, the Viennese housewives have discovered that beet-root leaves afford a sort of substitute for spinach, and they pay one kroner a kilogram for them. This record cannot be beaten.

Taking the whole catalogue of daily foodstuffs in Austria, it would be impossible to find a single article which has not risen in price during the war. The cheapest meats show an increase of 500 per cent. Butter is only 200 per cent dearer, but that means nothing, because it is practically unobtainable at any price. For several weeks the allowance has been only an eighth of a pound per head per week, and this meager quantity has now been reduced to one-sixteenth of a pound. Even in the most aristocratic hotels, butter is no longer served at breakfast.

Ordinary sausages have increased in price from 400 to 500 per cent, whilst the finer qualities have gone up as much as from 600 to 800 per cent. Eggs, on the other hand, have gone up only 250 per cent, but then like butter, they are very hard to get. Sugar comes in the same category—nominally it only costs 30 per cent more than in peace times, but then there is none to be had. Housewives are in despair—they are anxious to make jam or compote of the fresh fruits, but can get no sugar. Horse-fat, once despised by the poorest classes, costs 15 times as much as in peace times. Apples have gone up 400 per cent, and dried figs, as these can no longer be imported, no less than 2500 per cent.

Fresh vegetables have never been so dear in Vienna as this year. The long weeks of drought made them very scarce, and the peasants were able to get almost any price they asked. They were not slow to take advantage of the situation. Fresh cabbage, French beans and tomatoes have all increased enormously in price.

In Vienna the milk situation continues to cause the greatest anxiety. The supply was scanty enough during the spring and summer months, having fallen from the normal daily amount of 900,000 liters, to less than 300,000 liters. And in the last month this has still further decreased by one-fifth. The present supply is not much more than a quarter of the normal quantity.

It was hoped that after the harvest the shipments would increase, but the contrary has proved to be the case. The reasons usually advanced for this scarcity of milk are the insufficient supply of fodder, and the difficulties of transportation. But the chief reason is frankly admitted by one Vienna paper to be the requisitioning of milk cows for military purposes. The munition factories consume vast quantities of milk in the manufacture of glycerine. This is what is mainly responsible for the shortage of milk for the general public in Austria-Hungary, and in Germany too. The outlook in this respect for the fall and winter is very dreary indeed. Already the big dairies have barely sufficient milk to cover the demands of the compulsory cards. Ordinary people count themselves fortunate if they can get one-tenth of a pint a day.

But it is not only foods which have advanced so enormously in price in Austria. Wearing apparel of all kinds is appallingly dear. Men's clothes have doubled in price, whilst the quality of the material has deteriorated in the same proportion. English cloth is at a prohibitive figure, and there is very little to be had anywhere. People are turning out, the contents of trunks and cupboards—overcoats and suits long discarded—are sent to the tailor to be renovated. Men who never did so in their lives before are today wearing turned suits.

But as a matter of fact those which are made of the cloth woven in peace times are much better than the ordinary new suits which can be bought. As for boots and shoes, the stocks of these have shrunk to such infinitesimal proportions that in Vienna many shoe stores have closed their doors.

GOVERNMENT FOR POLAND OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Georges Bienaimé, writing in the *Victoire*, describes the progress made towards the constitution of a Polish government and records the fact that this government is now to have ambassadors to the allied powers. Germany, he says, had flattered herself she had taken possession of Poland when, last November, she decided to set up a kingdom of Poland and a Polish army. However, the German kingdom of Poland remained without frontiers, without an army, without laws and without a king; the Polish people rejected it, and to crown it all a Polish army was being organized in France and a Polish Government was being formed in Russia. At the close of the Polish Congress of Moscow, to which M. Ribot sent warm congratulations and good wishes for the reconstitution of Poland, "as far as the Baltic," a "Polish Council and Union of Parties" was formed with a view to directing Polish policy in Russia and the Allied countries, including America. This Polish Council has an executive committee charged with carrying out its decisions. Its president is Stanislas Wojciechowski, a well-known Socialist and one of the promoters of the great cooperative movement which, in the 15 years preceding the war, produced such great effects in Russian Poland. The four executive sections are to divide the activities of the Polish Council. The chief of the military section is M. Zdzislawski. Professor Grabowski of the University of Cracow is to preside over the section for foreign affairs; MM. Goscicki and Januszkiewicz, members of the Duma, will direct the section of the interior; and M. Gorski that of finance. The new Polish Government is also to have its ambassadors to the Allied countries. In Paris, M. Erasmus Piltz will fill this post; while the Polish representative in London will be M. Dmowski; and in Rome, Count Maurice Zamoycki. The Polish ambassador to the United States has not yet been nominated, but there are said to be several suitable people in America to whom such a post might be assigned.

M. Piltz, who is already in Paris, directed a Polish newspaper in Petrograd for 20 years, being forbidden to publish it in Warsaw. He is thoroughly conversant with the history of Russo-Polish relations. Feeling convinced that Tsarism would one day compass its own downfall, M. Piltz has never varied in his policy, which included an understanding with Russia and with the western democracies. M. Dmowski has specialized for a long time in English parliamentary government. He has prepared himself by means of travel to play a part in politics in his country, just as others have prepared themselves to manage a business house. Founder, 20 years ago, of the National Democratic Party at Warsaw, he revived a taste for politics in his country at a time when inertia prevailed there as a consequence of the brutal policy pursued by Alexander III.

Count Maurice Zamoycki, who will represent the Polish Government in Rome, is a typical member of the Polish aristocracy which, under an appearance of cosmopolitanism, is, in reality, profoundly patriotic.

Henceforward the Council of State sitting at Warsaw, and which cannot decide to retire from the scene, will be superseded by the National Polish Council of Russia, transported to Petrograd, which will give a new impulse to Polish policy turned definitely against the Central Empires.

NATIONAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The secretary of the National Service Department announces that with the concurrence of the Minister of Labor, Mr. G. H. Roberts, the services of Mr. C. F. Rey, assistant secretary to the ministry, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Ministry of National Service, and Sir Auckland Geddes has appointed him to act as

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director-general of national labor supply. Mr. T. W. Phillips, acting assistant director of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor, will be in charge of the employment exchanges, the administration of which will remain under the control of the Ministry of Labor.

BRITAIN'S FIRST STANDARD SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first of the standardized ships built at the order of the British Government for the purpose of carrying cargo, has made her trial trip with great success. She has now passed her final tests and has been put into commission. A number of distinguished experts were on board for the trial trip, including Sir Joseph Maclay, the Controller of Shipping, and they were unanimous in their praise of the vessel which proved her worth by her steadiness in unfavorable weather conditions.

In designing these standardized ships, the chief points that have been aimed at have been the provision of a good type of cargo-carrier with a high speed and requiring a minimum expenditure of time and material for their construction. This first ship has been completed and loaded ready to put to sea, in less than six months. She belongs to class A, being of 8000 tons deadweight carrying capacity, and having a single deck. Class B is of the same tonnage, but with two decks, and smaller types, namely C and D are to be constructed of 5000 and 3000 tons deadweight respectively. All the chief shipbuilders in the United Kingdom are busy constructing these vessels of which there is to be a large output. Not only the hull, but also the machinery and engines are to be standardized, which will obviate delays. The ships are to be built capable of doing the maximum number of knots required for the service in which they are to run. The work of loading and discharging the cargo will be greatly simplified by the provision of very large hatchways rendering the ships almost self-trimming. Simplification is the keynote of their construction in order to produce speedy and economical working. No difficulty is anticipated in selling the vessels into the private merchant marine after the war. Great improvements have been devised in the accommodation provided for the crew. The berths are to be aft in the poop, instead of in the fore-castle, and each cubicle is to contain only two berths. Sleeping and messing accommodation are to be entirely separated. A bathroom, steam heating, and other improvements are also a feature of the vessels.

Sir Joseph Maclay stated that every shipyard was busy on the production of these standardized ships, which were being built for the nation in a time of need, and it was felt that the workmen and employers alike would put forth of their best to produce with the utmost rapidity what was absolutely necessary to carry on the war. The original idea of the standardized ships had been to use as little steel as possible and to insure rapid delivery. The first ship had been built in practically five months, but it was expected that others would be turned out in about four or four and a half months. Some of the ships were specially adapted for carrying grain, being single deckers, others, with twin decks, would be suitable for any class of cargo. Sir Joseph remarked upon the general tendency towards standardization that was to



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be seen in a number of other manufactures in the country besides shipping. It made matters simpler for every one, and also tended towards economy.

Sir Leo Money, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the shipping control department, said that this ship marked the first step in the great program of shipbuilding which was designed, in combination with the great work of the pavy in its offensive against submarines, to bring Great Britain to the happy point at which gains in new ships would compensate for losses. At the same time, America would be similarly developing her magnificent resources, and thus they would have the assurance that within a certain period the shipping of the Allies would exhibit a gain instead of a loss, in spite of all the efforts of an unscrupulous enemy. The men who were building these ships were working for the nation, and it was the public and no one else who would get the benefits.

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RAILWAY JOURNEYS
CONTRASTED

A delightful journey was once made by the writer from Zurich to Milan in the middle of February, Switzerland, was in the zenith of her finest winter weather, and the day was glorious, a harmony of golden sunshine, white snow, and blue sky enhancing a panorama whose beauty was too great to be fully taken in as it slipped past the carriage windows. Of course, there was the drawback to absolute enjoyment that exists in all mountainous, or even merely hilly countries; and that was the sudden interruption of the contemplation of the scenery when the train plunged into a tunnel and emerged on the other side revealing totally different views. Really, it seemed that the finer the landscape became, the more frequent were the tunnels; but as they were a necessary accompaniment to the nature of the country, I tried to be philosophical about it, and enjoy what I could see. One does not complain about tunnels in Holland; but on the other hand, one is not filled with awe at the majesty and grandeur of the view.

We passed Lucerne, with Pilatus, gaunt and unhappy even in the brilliant sunshine, standing grimly by; and arrived about lunch time at the border, where the Alps form almost as secure a boundary line as the seas to the British Isles. The little station is just slipped into a gully, closed by the mountain barrier at one end; or, rather, nearly closed, for there is a way out—through the St. Gotthard Tunnel. As we stood on the platform and looked about us, we could see only the hills rising on either hand, white and smooth, shutting out everything but the sky, and, along the top where the sun's rays were strongest and there was a little breeze, showing fairy storms of glittering snow.

After a very hurried meal the train was again bordered and immediately plunged into darkness for about a quarter of an hour. It seemed much longer. But when one considers how many miles of country we were traveling through, and how different were the conditions when we emerged, the wonder is that so much could happen in so little time.

Italy greeted us with rain. The snow had vanished, and on the bare, brown hillsides, which even in that season looked parched and shriveled, there were, in place of the neat little Swiss chalets, cottages and houses that looked uncared for and dilapidated, with the plaster falling from the walls, and a general forlornness of aspect not usually associated with sunny Italy, the land of warmth and gaiety. An English February could scarcely have been more chilly and depressing, and it was some time before the somber beauty of the landscape began to impress itself upon us and it was realized that, though not so neat as her next-door neighbor, Italy has a potent charm of her own, even when deprived of her smiles.

ON BRITISH WAR
PRISONERS' PARCELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a letter to The Times the Rt. Hon. Sir L. Starr Jameson, chairman of the Central Prisoners of War Committee, deals with some misunderstanding that has arisen on the subject of prisoners' parcels, and which the committee considers it is due to the public to clear up.

In the June number of the Rubleben Magazine (only recently arrived in England), Sir L. Starr Jameson writes, there is an article dated April, 1917, that contained severe criticisms of the committee, based on such misunderstandings, and the committee think that these criticisms ought to be answered, because they know that they have aroused a certain amount of distrust amongst the friends and relations of the prisoners. The committee therefore desire to point out:

1. That the restrictions on food and other articles dispatched to prisoners of war are imposed not by them, but by the War Office, the duty of the committee being simply to see that they are enforced.

2. That, so far from wishing to "free charity" on unwilling persons, the committee encourage and welcome payments for parcels whenever such payment is within the means of prisoners and their relations.

3. That the decision to treat the higher grades of the mercantile marine as officers was an Admiralty decision. It seems a trifle ungenerous to grudge this small privilege to a service which has given such a splendid display of continuous heroism in the war.

4. That the clothing allowance is fixed by the Prisoners of the War Department, not by the central committee.

The committee desires to say that their main endeavor has been to see that parcels of food are regularly dispatched to every prisoner of war, and that there should be as little overlapping as possible. When the committee entered upon their task, there were a large number of prisoners who received no parcels at all and whose condition was subsequently miserable, while on the other hand, many prisoners received far more food than they could consume. Broadly speaking, the committee can claim to have remedied these defects and to have done

what they set out to do. A small (and regrettable) "wastage" of parcels undoubtedly exists, but this is a slight blemish to set against the claim just asserted: "Nor are the parcels addressed in error to men who have been repatriated or who have fallen actually wasted: the food contained in them goes into a common stock for the benefit of those whose parcels may have been lost, delayed, or damaged. It is carrying criticism rather far to waste the food of a state of affairs, from which they actually benefit!"

The Central Prisoners of War Committee claims:

1. That it has remedied the two great weaknesses of the old system: that no prisoners now go without parcels and that none receive parcels largely in excess of their requirements.
2. That it gives full value for the money contributed.
3. That the food sent is good and sufficiently varied; many letters from prisoners confirm this.
4. That it can standardize the packing and get through to Germany a very high percentage of undamaged parcels. This assertion is confirmed by a letter from the Rubleben camp parcels office, which drew attention to the faulty packing of officers' parcels packed by private senders, and went on to say "the standard parcels packed by your committee, also those packed by the Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, are the strongest and best, and arrive, with few exceptions, in admirable condition."
5. That the majority of the criticisms as to restrictions are directed at the wrong target. The decision on these subjects does not rest with the Central Prisoners of War Committee.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale dealers' prices at the fish pier today remain high. Fresh ground fish arrivals were: Str. Breaker 56,700 lbs. Schooners F. J. O'Hara Jr. 70,000, Commonwealth 40,200, Sadie Nunan 25,000, Thomas S. Gordon 115,700, Robert & Arthur 43,000, Frances P. Mesquita 51,000, Jeannette 62,000, Elsie G. Silva 45,000, Mary DeCosta 51,500, Progress 14,800, Josephine DeCosta 16,000, Actor 6200, Marian 6000, Laura Enos 9230, and the Vesta 6000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$4.67, steak cod \$10.11, market cod \$5.50, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$7, small hake \$5, and cusk \$5.06.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners Siletto 240 barrels salt mackerel, Harmony 100 barrels salt mackerel and Louisa R. Sylvia 250,000 pounds salt cod. The schooner Florence is reported sold to Boston interests. The schooner Arethusa has been chartered by the East Coast Fisheries Company which will also take over the Bay State, it was reported.

Fishermen aboard the fishing schooner Marguerite Haskins, Capt. Reuben Cameron, received \$314 as their share of the last trip when the vessel landed 100,000 pounds fresh mackerel and 150 barrels, salted, stock of total of \$12,675, it was reported today.

CRUSADE AGAINST
CIGARETTES PLANNED

A vigorous crusade against the use of cigarettes, chiefly in the army and navy, was outlined by the Boston central W. C. T. U., at its annual meeting in Myers Hall, Tremont Building, Monday afternoon. About 50 members were present, listening to reports of a "highly successful year" by the secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Helen H. Foster of Brookline, president of the central union, presided.

Each member of the committee on cigarettes reported their activities among the soldiers and sailors and were authorized to continue their work. Not only the committee of three is to attempt to educate the soldiers and sailors into more uplifting enjoyment, but every member present resolved to do her part in the movement. Mrs. Foster told of the purchasing by the W. C. T. U. of a 16-room house at Ayer to be used as a "home" by the soldiers stationed at Camp Devens. This house which cost \$7300, she said, was to be paid for by popular subscription.

Mrs. Foster was elected president for the ensuing year, and the other officers elected were: Secretary, Mrs. Eleanor Fisher of Cambridge; assistant-secretary, Mrs. Emma Calderwood of Boston; treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Foster of Boston; and financial secretary, Mrs. J. C. Worthen of Nantasket.

INTERNED GERMANS
TO LEAVE THURSDAY

German officers and seamen who have been interned at Gallups Island for some months, after seizure of the German ships here by the United States Government, are to be sent to Hot Springs, N. C., Thursday, provided railroad arrangements can be completed for departure that day, according to Roger O'Donnell, special immigrant inspector, who arrived here today from Washington to take charge of the removal of the Germans.

The interned men number 278, and are to be taken to Commonwealth Pier from the island by steamer, and put aboard special cars backed down onto the pier for the purpose, according to present arrangements. Twenty civilian guards are to accompany them south, and also Dr. Albert J. Nute of the local immigration service.

Dr. Richard H. Creel, assistant surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, arrived here today from Washington and embarked on the tug Vigilant at once for Gallups Island, to survey the location with a view towards constructing a large camp for United States soldiers returning from European battlefields.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George W. Anderson, named by President Wilson to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been a Federal District Attorney since October, 1914, with Boston as his headquarters, and New England as his special field of investigation and prosecution. It is this section of the country that he will be supposed to represent specially on the commission which now controls the common carriers of the country in their interstate traffic and that indirectly but none the less effectively also shapes the standards for intrastate business. Mr. Anderson goes to the post he is to fill with intimate knowledge of the New England railway situation, as it now stands, teaching to the country at large the wisdom of permitting Wall Street financiers to use public utility corporations as pawns in the game of "high finance." This insight into conditions Mr. Anderson gained first during his active opposition as a citizen of Boston to the plans of local financiers to run local transportation lines without just regard for popular rights, and secondly, as a member of the Massachusetts state commission that has charge of transportation lines doing business within the Bay State. During the past four months Mr. Anderson has been a member of the Constitutional Convention which is attempting to prepare a new organic law; and in this convention he has championed progressive and even radical transformations necessary, in his opinion, to make law in accord with popular needs and wishes. His selection as Interstate Commerce Commissioner is the President's endorsement of his general course as a citizen and as a public official. His choice will not please the persons and corporations responsible for the New England railway situation, and it will add to the commission a man very distinct and positive in his opinions and convictions, and disposed, if he shows any favors or leanings, to think of the claims of the public that pays charges. Mr. Anderson is a Dartmouth College graduate, who has maintained the traditions of that small but virile institution as a trainer of men who show character and ability for the Boston bar.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, M. P., C. S. L., who recently opened an air-service exhibition at Sheffield, England, takes a specially keen interest in this branch of the service. For some time he served as a member on the air committee of which Lord Derby was chairman. He is a strong advocate for the creation of a special ministry, as he does not believe that the present system of control is the best in the interests of the air service. Lord Montagu was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he was well known in the university athletic world, his favorite pursuits lying largely in the domain of sport. His bent is of a practical kind, and he takes a lively interest in automobilism and such matters as transportation. At the same time literature and music also claim his attention. He was founder and for some time editor of The Car, a sixpenny weekly magazine devoted to motoring interests. He is also vice-president of the Royal Automobile Club. Lord Montagu has traveled extensively and has visited America, the Far East, Egypt and South Africa. During the Matabele War he was war correspondent to the London Times.

William M. Bennett, whose victory over Mayor John Purroy Mitchel in the Republican primaries held in New York City has given a surprising and, to some extent, disconcerting turn to the "fusion cause," is a native of Tennessee, his father being a college president. His own education was gained at Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., and at the Law School of Columbia University, New York City. At the latter institution he did so well that he was set teaching the subject of English contracts. His will, however, was to active practice, and in 1905 he hung out his shingle on William Street and began to win his way, specializing in corporation law and making his reputation as a successful advocate and adviser for minority investors in litigation with corporations charged with unfair dealing. In due time he entered politics, won in an uptown residential district, and went to Albany, where he soon established a reputation for independent action and especially for positive antipathy to public officials and corporations who, he believed, were not protecting the public's interests. Since he retired from the Legislature he has continued to be a vigorous attacker of what he believes to be municipal waste, and a caustic critic of some of the Mitchel policies and methods. The two men have frequently clashed in debate and at public hearings, and there is an element of personal feeling in the controversy now on. Were this not so Mr. Bennett, having had the satisfaction of defeating Mr. Mitchel in the primaries, would perhaps withdraw, in order not to complicate the fight against Tammany and against the pro-German element that will vote the Socialist ticket. Present prospects, however, point to four candidates, inasmuch as Mr. Mitchel has decided to run independently.

Rufus Rockwell Wilson, now of Boston, but formerly of New York City, is acting as a publicity agent for the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, and as such is arranging for a conference of that body in Washington, with officials of the Government, on all phases of war emergency as it is related to industry. It is reported that he and the manufacturers will be going down with restrictions hitherto governing coastwise shipping, and will favor the use of foreign-owned vessels, so that the raw materials which the New England mills need may be brought from southern ports. Mr. Wilson is a veteran journalist, whose work began in Pittsburgh, and continued there and in

eastern cities until 1891, when he turned to writing for magazines and for syndicate management. Later came a period of publicity work for cities, corporations, and "causes." In 1911 he assumed charge of the relief work for China that was being carried on in the United States. Since 1914 he has been following his calling in New York, and has recently removed to New England, with his headquarters in Boston. Through all his varied and busy career he has managed to retain an interest in American history, and in literature, and to make creditable books dealing with the same. He has edited memoirs of heroes of the American Revolution, and annals of Washington and of New York, old and new.

James Haughton Woods, who is to be Harvard University's representative and "exchange professor" in France this year, and who will, in consequence, lecture at the Sorbonne and at the provincial universities, is a member of the faculty of philosophy, and as such is exceptionally well trained as a student of the systems of belief, the religions, and the ethics of the nations of Asia, especially India. As a translator he has to his credit some of the best interpretations yet made of the classics of Indian thought. In the realm of religion he has written on the origins of belief and the value of "religious facts." His academic career at Harvard includes his graduation in 1887, his return in 1891, after a period of study at the leading German and English universities, to be a teacher in the department of history, his lecturing on anthropology, his five years as an instructor in the department of philosophy, then five years as an associate professor, and election as full professor in 1913. Less well known to the populace than other members of the faculty, Professor Woods ranks high among scholars as an authority on comparative philosophy and religion.

BY OTHER EDITORS

A Soldier's Pledge
WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL—Morality and character should and do play a large part in the making of a good soldier. The director of morals at Camp Sheridan recently drew up a pledge which he asked the prospective soldiers to sign. "The pledge reads: 'We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from personal hatred, wanton brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together to live the clean life and to establish the American uniform as the symbol and guarantee of real manhood. If we become officers, we pledge our example and our influence to make these ideals dominant in the American Army.' Men who will pledge themselves to such a covenant are needed in the army. The influence of men in camp who are striving to live up to such a pledge is immeasurable. The army needs men who are capable of fulfilling such a consecrated promise. It is a high pledge but not too high. The director reported 3600 who signed it and but 2 per cent who refused. The director adds, 'in none of these cases of refusals was the man regarded as a strong, efficient leader and in two cases the men did not receive a commission.' Upright character, backbone to lead in the moral battle as well as the physical: are significant lessons of discipline which the boys are assimilating in our national camps and cities.

Knitting and Knitting
PORTLAND (Me.) EXPRESS AND ADVERTISER—When you see a girl knitting a bright-colored sweater, your first thought is that she is patriotic, but if you consider a moment it will occur to you that ten to one the sweater is either for herself or a friend. It is the girl or woman who pulls the gray or khaki yarn from her bag that is doing the real service to her country. With the others knitting is a fad. It may be cruel to say it, but it is cold fact just the same. The extravagant use of brightly colored yarns should be curtailed, for every ball used takes one from the possible supply of gray or khaki. Somehow it seems to us that knitting gayly-hued sweaters for personal use in these war times is particularly unpatriotic, and, moreover, a prodigal feast that is sadly out of place just now when we are all trying to practice economies and self denials.

Illuminated Signs and Economy
HARTFORD COURANT—Great electric signs are to be displayed in almost every large city in the country with this slogan blaring forth: "Food will win the war—don't waste it." In this enterprise for an education of the people, the Treasury Department is to cooperate with other agencies, thus bestowing upon it official approval. Much electric current must be produced to illuminate the numerous signs to be erected, and it takes coal to produce electricity. Mr. Garfield and his associates have asked that no coal be wasted, and people have been advised to economize in their house lighting so that coal may be conserved. Big electric signs have been frowned upon as wasteful, and their discontinuance has been advised in New York and other cities. Government cooperation ought to mean government coordination. Orders, advice and enterprise should be made to fit together for a general fixed purpose. This game of hit-and-miss doesn't get us very far.

BOSTON NAHANT BOAT TAKEN
The old steamer Machigonne, which formerly was on the Boston-Nahant run, has been taken over by the United States Navy and will be used as a naval transport in Massachusetts Bay, according to an announcement at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Geiger Jr. has just closed the sale of another of his large mercantile buildings in the Back Bay to Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Sudbury Real Estate Trust. This property, known as the Chandler Building, is considered one of the finest examples of fireproof construction in the country, being of solid reinforced concrete, brick and stone, with latest improvements in sprinkler system and other fire prevention outfit, making it practically indestructible. It is a five-story steel, brick and concrete structure, located at 708 to 712 Beacon Street, and extends through to 586-590 Commonwealth Avenue, occupying about 18,000 square feet of the 31,277 feet in the land. The improvements were assessed unfinished at \$198,500, and the land is valued at \$101,500, making a total assessment of \$300,000. Harry J. Russell was the broker.

Washington B. Thomas and Edward Peirce have sold to Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Sudbury Real Estate Trust, 26, four-story brick apartment houses on the north side of Gainsboro Street, from 75 to 115 inclusive, also 114 to 120 Hemenway Street and 74 Batavia Street, Back Bay, which include 65,750 square feet of land. The improvements are assessed for \$482,700, and the land, carries \$111,800, making a total assessed value of \$594,500. In connection with this transaction, Joseph E. Worcester, trustee, conveys title to Washington B. Thomas and Edward Peirce, the Chandler Building on Beacon and Commonwealth, in part payment, taken as an investment. Frederick O. Woodruff was the broker in both of these transactions.

Harris Wolf, owner of the four-story well front brick apartment house at 15 Haviland Street, Back Bay, has sold the property to Addie Groves et al. The total assessment is \$27,000, which includes \$8900 carried on 3798 square feet of land.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., report the sale of a new fireproof garage on St. Mary's Street, corner of the railroad property in rear of apartment houses fronting on Commonwealth Avenue. The lot contains 10,051 square feet valued at \$13,000, and although the improvements are not yet assessed, the entire property is valued by the owners at \$70,000. Grishaver & Gerrish conveyed title to Minnie A. Durgin.

LARGE PURCHASE IPSWICH, MASS.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from John E. Searle, trustee, one of the hand-somest estates in Ipswich, Mass., in the celebrated North Shore district within a few miles of the Myopia Hunt Club and the Essex Country Club, and having a splendid view of the ocean. There are about 200 acres of land, six farmhouses, large barn, garage, greenhouse and a mansion house. Included in the sale was the stock, tools and household furniture. The property cost about \$150,000, and was purchased for development and improvement. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald Boardman, and Richard DeB. Boardman, Ames Building, were the brokers.

IN THE ROXBURYS

James Otis et al. have sold to Walter Ballentyne a large frame double house, with 9426 square feet of land, situated at 11 and 13 Lambert Avenue, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$6200, which includes \$4700 on the land.

A dwelling house property belonging to S. Helen K. Needham, at 214 Park Street, West Roxbury, has been sold to Blanche L. Sullivan. This parcel is valued at \$4800 by the assessors, which includes \$1100 carried on 6183 square feet of land.

Another property at 35 Kenneth Street, has been sold by the owner, Marion G. Wither, to S. Helen K. Needham, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3600 square feet of land. All taxed on a valuation of \$4400.

BOUGHT IN ALLSTON

The two-family house at 17 Ashford Street, Allston, and 5116 square feet of land, has been sold by the Homer Rogers Trust to Samuel Lord. The assessment on the property being \$8800. Taft & Waite represented the grantor and D. J. Crowley, the buyer.

WEST END AND SOUTH END

Title to the 4½-story brick house at 4 Myrtle Street, West End, has changed hands today. There is a land area of 680 square feet valued at \$4100 included in the \$6600 assessment. Edward W. Park et al. conveyed to John C. Brooks.

Walter F. Dennis bought the three-story well front brick dwelling at 219 West Springfield Street, South End, owned by Georgia Proctor. The estate is valued for taxes at \$6200 and the 2000 square feet of land carries \$3000 of it.

READ ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of records at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of September:

	1917	1916	1915
Transfers...	1,371	2,085	1,922
Mortgages...	647	1,104	996
Ant. mgs. \$2,176,515	\$5,077,589	\$5,649,318	

SEPTEMBER BUILDING SUMMARY

Report from the office of Building Commissioner O'Hearn for the month of September, 1917, shows considerable falling off from those of one year ago, and is largely accounted for by government work taking precedence over private work, on which there is no report published. During the month just passed there were the following permits issued:

	Applications	Est. cost
First class	17	\$700,392
Second class	18	\$7,450
Third class	27	42,887
Total (new work)	62	\$820,410
Alterations	306	485,858
Grand total	370	\$1,316,278

WOLLASTON ESTATE SOLD

Clarence N. Sweet has sold his property at 235 Everett Street, Wollaston, containing 9000 square feet of land,

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Pair \$1.10

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PHILADELPHIA-BOSTON-LONDON
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and an eight-room house with modern improvements, carrying a total assessment of \$4500. Caroline Herick of Bellows Falls, Vt., takes the title for a home. George W. Hall, was the broker.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Maple St., 167, Ward 23; J. H. Graham; frame garage.
West First St., 169, Ward 9; Wm. White, J. M. Parks; alter mfg. and storage.
Granton Ave., 148, Ward 20; Marks Angell, S. S. Eisenberg; alter shop.
Northampton Road, 24, Ward 25; W. D. Fay; brick garage.
Braemore Road, 28, rear, Ward 23; Nelson Whitney, S. J. Rantini; frame garage.
Washington St., 1681-1713, Ward 6; Langham Realty Co.; alter hotel.
Tremont St., 421-431, Ward 7; A. F. Arnold, E. A. Norcross; alter theater and hotel.
Male St., 15, Ward 5; Francis Spinali; alter store and tenements.
Franklin St., 120, Federal St., 35-55, Ward 5; S. J. Rantini; alter store.
Devonshire St., 170 to 200, Ward 5; John Hancock Life Ins. Co.; alter stores and offices.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY TEACHERS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Miss Emily M. Baker of Hanson was elected president of the Plymouth County Teachers Association at its eighty-third annual convention held yesterday. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Harry A. Blake of Bridgewater, H. K. Knox of Wareham, Lewis E. Rye of Brockton; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Wheeler of Abington; executive board, C. W. Humphrey of Rochester, John F. Scully of Brockton and C. A. Harris of Plymouth. A call for more talk by pupils and less by the teachers was given by Frank W. Wright, deputy commissioner of education. He advocated fewer questions and greater initiative in speaking and thinking.

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BERNARD SHAW'S
"MISALLIANCE" IS
SEEN IN NEW YORK

"Misalliance," comedy by George Bernard Shaw, presented by William Faversham at the Broadhurst Theater, New York City, evening of Sept. 27, 1917. The cast:

Johnny Tarleton.....Frederick Lloyd
Hypatia.....Philip Leigh
Hypatia.....Elizabeth Riddon
Mrs. John Tarleton.....Mrs. Edmund Gurney
Lord Summerhay.....George Fitzgerald
John Tarleton.....Maclayn Arbuckle
Joseph Fervid.....Warburton Gamble
Lina Szczepanowska.....Katharine Kaelred
Gunner.....Malcolm Morley

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The usual critical American objection to Shaw is that his plays are not plays chiefly because they do not contain action.

His people sit around and as Hypatia would say, talk, talk, talk. When the time comes for the final curtain and John Tarleton supposes there is nothing more to be said, one feels convinced that there is much more that might be said, had Shaw the time to say it and we the patience to listen. And yet there is something in this talk which distinguishes it from the everyday chatter of the street and the office, and even from the most impressive of the conversation written into our American plays. This something is thought, rebellious, untrammeled thought. Almost every line of Shaw twists the thinking of its auditors into unaccustomed channels. His arguments are a constant and vigorous protest, a struggle against established conventions and hypocrisy.

The stage folk whose fortunes engage us in "Misalliance" are human beings clearly characterized and in this case, for the most part, competently acted. Mr. Faversham's direction has vivified Shaw's pages, and he has drawn together a company in nearly all instances responsive to that direction. Mr. Arbuckle naturally is most prominent. John Tarleton is familiar enough to Shaw's readers. They know his genius for success in everything to which he might put his intellect as well as the gigantic proportions of his physical frame. They know and like this man of ideas, this thruster after knowledge bound up in books, this puzzled parent whose stock in trade is human nature, not justice. Mr. Arbuckle is all this, and he plays it with broad, unctuous farcical strokes. Always he is Falstaffian in his humor, for Tarleton is "indeed enraptured by his continually flowing ideas. At times Mr. Arbuckle is merely noisy, but most of the way he is hugely amusing.

Next to Mr. Arbuckle there is Miss Riddon. Somebody has said she doesn't deserve as much credit for her Hypatia as Miss Kaelred does for her Lina Fish-Church, because not so much ability was required. Now Miss Kaelred does exceedingly well with a difficult rôle, and there is no inclination to rob her of her due. But she has all the cooperation of an almost inarticulate name, a strong accent, the garb of an aviator, and the peculiarities attendant upon her accomplishments as an acrobatic juggler. Miss Riddon starts with much less. She has only the dialogue diagram of Hypatia. She has to insert into that dialogue business reflecting the characteristics of Tarleton's caged daughter. She has to throw tennis balls and kick pillows and jiggle swells to show that she is filled with the joy of living and about to overflow at the first chance. She has these illustrative things, and many others, with a zest that paints the character in graphic color. How much Mr. Faversham has to do with this can only be conjectured. But to this writer this Hypatia is the most interesting character study in the production.

For the rest little need be said, although Mr. Leigh's ability not to overdo Bentley's whining is commendable. The ideal man for that part waits on table in his mother's restaurant down in Greenwich Village but Mr. Faversham didn't want that. The single setting is adequate, not tiresome, and the arrival of the aeroplane through the glass roof is illusively handled off stage.

"Misalliance," while not as entertaining as certain other Shaw comedies, is sufficiently interesting to closely grip the attention, to amuse the majority of its audience, and to invigorate the mentality of those whose mentality is not (quoting Hypatia again) "on the shrink." Shaw scatters his fire more than usual, especially during the first third of the piece, and this part drags. The main theme is evidently the relations between parents and children, but around this the author spins a merry snarl of pet ideas. There are caustic remarks about English imperial rule, the aristocracy, literature, self-made men, love, youth, old age, morality, Providence, Socialism, tradition, avoidance, family honor, clericalism, avoidance, adventure, husbands, wives, wild oats, social etiquette, free libraries, public service and sundry other matters.

After a while it doesn't matter whether or not the main theme is swamped frequently. This is Shaw enjoying himself, and you have no business to expect him to keep to a single track. Shaw might not prove to be a dependable and careful manipulator of the levers in a switch tower at the entrance to a huge railroad station. He is not like the other Johnny deliques, the man who worries a single idea all through a book, like a cat chasing its tail. He rather marshals a whole regiment of ideas and beelines them all. Sometimes he seems to be trying to pull all the levers at once.

The auditor whose thought is striving its utmost to keep pace with Shaw's is experiencing a mental activity which ought to be refreshing. Such activity ought to jolt him out of himself and to send him back into the

street with a refurbished ability to penetrate beneath the surface of things. Then why should anyone require Shaw to call for the usual superabundance of physical activity which most playgoers demand? If there is drama in the clash of wills, is there no play at all in the clash of ideas?

After the opening night judicious cutting reduced "Misalliance" to regulation length. Another gain might be made, with possible restoration of some of the elisions, if the speed of the first part were keyed up a bit. This would reduce the dragging of this section to a minimum and add greatly to the power of the presentation. Even as it is, "Misalliance" will stay around awhile, unless there are too many folks who insist that action of the door-slammng kind is the only dramatic action worthy of the name, or that whenever a man aims a revolver around the stage for half an hour he is bound, by all dramatic rules, to shoot somebody. Shaw uses the clerk's revolver and all other conventionalities to prove how harmless and amusing they are. Learning that, we have new reason to congratulate Mr. Faversham for his painstaking Shaw productions.

LONDON NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Sept. 7).—"Chu Chin Chow" celebrated its first birthday and four hundred and fifty-fifth performance at His Majesty's Theater on Friday evening, Aug. 31, with great "pomp and circumstance." Gorgeous as this eastern spectacle was, it is even more dazzling now. There are art, beauty and music in abundance in the new edition. Some of the smaller scenes have been shuffled; for instance, the "Siesta" song has been moved nearer the end, and a charming little duet entitled "Oh, for an Hour With Thee," has been inserted in cameo setting quite early in the play. But "Any Time Is Kissing Time"—a song which has encircled the map already—still remains prime favorite. Mr. Asche as Chu Chin Chow, the masquerading chief of the Forty Thieves, is still a wonderful characterization of a fairy book order, while Miss Lily Brayton is as majestically mystical as ever, as the desert slave with the lover who is always on the point of appearing, but never does. Mr. Courtoise Pounds as Ali Baba, the cunning brother of the rich Kasino, keeps the piece moving merrily. In fact, "Chu Chin Chow" with its many beautiful side shows, such as the slave market, the cactus grove, the bazaar with its live camels and asses, would be nothing more than a revue dressed in the gold, purple and fine linen of the East, were it not actually one of the most original and astonishing spectacles ever seen on the London stage.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is appearing at the date of these notes, at the Coliseum, in Mr. W. L. Courtney's scholarly playlet entitled "Simetha." It is a finely imagined bit of classicism, in both form and expression, but its proportions, along with its atmosphere, are somewhat lost on the Coliseum stage, and the audience seems to be more puzzled than pleased with its none too lucid denouement. In the same bill is an excellent and exciting one-act entitled "A Double Escape," by Harry Vernon, part author of "Mr. Wu."

As was to be expected, "Chu Chin Chow" is booked for the United States and Canada, Messrs. Elliott, Comstock and Gest of the Princess Theater, New York, having secured the rights. By way of an exchange of courtesies, England is to "entertain" Mr. J. MacCormack's lavish production, "Experience," which, it is said, has 46 speaking parts.

Apparently Sir Arthur Pinero has definitely decided to call Mr. Fred Thompson's musical version of his well-known farce, "The Magistrate," "The Boy." Several writers on theatrical matters agree that it is a change from the particular to the common place. But there are to be other unaccountable departures from the original; for instance, Mr. Poskett, the magistrate, becomes Mr. Meebles, and Mulberry Street Police Court over which he presides, becomes Bromley Street Police Court, while his giddy young stepson, Ciss Farrington, has become Hughie Cavanagh.

There is no more interesting figure on the London stage today than Mr. Sydney Valentine. In whatever cast he may be found, he is sure to have some specially stimulating characterization to delight the casual and expert playgoer. Small wonder then that he is in demand by producers of new plays. Evidence of this fact is to be seen in the casts of this season's novelties. For instance, although playing the old uncle in "The Invisible Foe," he takes an important part in "The Yellow Ticket," at the Playhouse; in the former case playing only in the first act, and in the latter only in the third. This leaves still a "middle act" vacant, which will probably be filled in by music hall engagement, such as he has actually been fulfilling at the Coliseum, namely in "The Marriage Will Not Take Place," since "The Invisible Foe" was launched.

Faithful to tradition, the first week of September had no "vacant dates" on the London stage, there being a novelty or a revival on every evening—counting some new playlets at the Coliseum on Monday. The list from Tuesday was as follows: "The Pacifists" by Henry Arthur Jones at the St. James; "The Yellow Ticket" by Michael Morton at the Playhouse; Wednesday: "Arlette" at the Shaftesbury on Thursday; the revival of "Trelawny of the Wells" at the New on Friday, and "The Boy" (late "The Magistrate") by Fred Thompson's musical version of Pinero's play, at the Adelphi on Saturday.

JANE COWL APPEARS
IN "LILAC TIME"

"Lilac Time" at Park Square Theater, main romance in three acts by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin. Evening of Oct. 1, 1917. The cast:

Hawkins.....Henry Crocker
Jacques Riffard.....Emile Picard
Madame Riffard.....Jessie Cowl
Julien.....Walter McEwen
Major Holloway.....Henry Stephenson
Lieut. Philip Blythe.....Orme Caldara
Jeanne.....T. J. McGrane
Captain Standing.....Charles Hampden
Lieut. George Smylie.....Felix Krembs
Captain Paget.....Emile Detramont
Cure of the Village.....Emile Detramont

A war play at this time is almost sure to be given a hearty reception, and especially so when the play has of itself intrinsic merit. It is this combination that is presented in "Lilac Time," and the stirring plot, acted by an unusually strong cast, should insure a considerable measure of success.

The action is a picture drawn of the general environment and life a few miles behind the firing line. One meets both officers and privates, one goes through the harrowing experiences of the casualty list, one is introduced to the charming hostess.

The play centers around Miss Jane Cowl, who carries her audience along with her ease by means of fine acting. She presents the picture of the French peasant girl, in love with a young officer who, just before she is to marry him, is sent on a dangerous errand, from which he does not return for more than a year. A report is then circulated that he has been fatally wounded. The courage that has inspired that nation throughout the war is exemplified then in her shout of "Vive la France," as his regiment passes her window. As his is to be expected, however, her hero has recovered and enters the door at the moment of most extreme tension, somewhat to the relief of the audience.

Some excellent side-play is associated with Lieut. Philip Blythe, who, through a misunderstanding with a Captain Watling, while still in England, young Blythe, to protect a friend's memory, permits himself to be grossly insulted by the captain. He is thus branded "the coward," and forbidden his father's house. As a private, therefore, he enlists and gains the V. C. for his bravery, to belie his former reputation. His settling his account with the captain affords a momentary respite to the somewhat poignant scenes that precede and follow that episode.

The general setting of the play, the constant growling of the "optimistic" private, the unwavering dignity of the major, and the devotion to his country of old Julien, all contribute to weld its various parts into a pleasing whole, and to leave the spectator, if with nothing more, at least with a more intimate realization of the many-sided fortunes of the soldiers at the front.

"CARMINETTA," OPERA
BOUFFE, IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Carminetta," an operetta by Andre Barde and C. S. Carpenter, composed by Emile Lassally, adapted by Monckton Hoffe and presented by Mr. Charles B. Cochran at the Prince of Wales Theater, London, Aug. 22, 1917. The cast:

Panelli.....Leon Morton
Escamillo.....Robert Cunningham
Ensign O'Hara.....Dennis Sullivan
Frasquita.....May Beatty
The Lady Susan.....Marie Blanche
Carminetta.....Alice Delysia

LONDON, England.—The new piece at the Prince of Wales is not so much a new note in musical comedy as a return to the days and ways of the opera bouffe. And how fresh it all seemed! So different to the rag-bag sequence of incidents of the modern musical comedies and revues!

"Carminetta's" fun is well ordered and the music fits in the pattern of events in melodies that are backed by an orchestral score of sound musicianship and skill. Its subtitle, operetta, does not do justice to its character of form.

It was a clever notion to make the heroine the daughter of such long established stage favorites as Carmen and Don José. Excellent also was the idea of introducing our old friend Escamillo, the toreador, once more on the boards, though in the portly proprietor of Estancia de Gile, Gilraltar, where the first act is laid, one can see little of the dashing bull fighter for whom Carmen suffered the extreme penalty of jealousy.

Miss Delysia, one of the most versatile creatures that ever graced the London stage, plays the name part with all the zest, imagination and flexibility of her own real nature. To her falls the task of showing how the wild young denizen of gypsy camps and squalid cafés falls in love for the first time while flirting for fun, loses her quarry, but gains a calmer nature in the process. It is a story that calls for many emotions and Delysia expresses them all with conviction, though her acting and dancing are at all times above her singing.

It is a good "book" and tells how the Lady Susan—a typical and very charming example of an early Victorian young lady, fresh and fair, and well brought up—finds her fiancé, Ensign O'Hara of the Gibraltar garrison, too shy and polite, and wholly without the love-making sense. In despair she asks Carminetta, whom she has rightly befriended, to teach him up for her. The dancer succeeds quickly, but in the process loses her own heart, and when she wants to take him, after the manner of her mother, to the mountain to adore in secret, the young man's thoughts turn to the English girl, and though she could obviously have won him over, she plays fair to her bargain and her benefactress and goes away alone.

The chief fun of the piece is supplied by the excellent fooling of Mr. Leon Morton, who, as a wealthy planter, Panelli, from South America, wants

to marry Carminetta. But Panelli, as long and thin as Escamillo is stumpy and fat, has to content himself with frisky Frasquita, Carmen's one-time confidante, now foster-mothering Carminetta. Mr. Morton may be said to have revived the neglected art of "dumb show," and his silent scene in the last act, when he makes for one partner after another only to find her snapped up before he gets to her, and tries one chair after another to sit down on with just the same result, was a laughable piece of business which the house delighted in.

Mr. Robert Cunningham as the portly ex-toreador added largely to the gaiety, and, by his fine singing, chiefly to the artistic enjoyment of the piece, and some good songs fell to his lot, namely, "I Knew Your Mother," and a duet with Miss Marie Blanche who, as Lady Susan, also sang charmingly a flirtation duet with Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry (Ensign O'Hara) and a solo called "Wedding Day."

CALDERON DRAMA
REVIVED

If there were a stage almanac in the United States an item sure to be carried over from year to year under the date of Sept. 27 would recall that on that date in 1917 Calderon's "The Judge of Zalamea" was revived in Milwaukee, Wis. For Spanish-speaking people this event has an interest not unlike what people of the English tongue would take in a production in Spain of a Shakespearean play hitherto unknown to the stage of that country. For Calderon is the Spanish Shakespeare, though not exactly a contemporary (rather does his period correspond with that of Molière). That one of the works of an aristocratic author of romantic plays about aristocrats should have been found modern enough in feeling to be revived by Messrs. Cochran & Harris, who are nothing if not contemporaneous, may be reason for astonishment among readers who recall their Calderon vaguely, if at all. Perhaps the decision to make the revival was swayed by a realization that the incidents of the plot curiously parallel certain happenings in Belgium during the past three years. Significant, too, is the fact that among Calderon's 118 extant plays the piece in which Leo Deltrichstein is now appearing in Chicago is the single one in which Calderon had a vision, in an age of intense autocracy, of the coming world movement toward democracy.

The story of "The Judge of Zalamea" resembles the painful fable of "The Virgin," with trouble heaped upon even more cruelly, for the Spanish father has not even the solace of saving his daughter when barbarism threatens her. Don Alvaro, captain of a regiment of soldiers, is a nobleman upon Pedro Crespo, a rich farmer. He tells his daughter Isabella to keep to her chamber, and later discovers the captain attempting to obtain a glimpse of her. Crespo's vigorous action brings him into contact with the general of the regiment, Don Lope. The general remarks that he will hang any man who touches a hair of one of his soldiers, and Crespo retorts that he will hang whoever touches a tittle of his honor. Don Lope cries, "Know you not that, being a peasant, you are forced to submit?" Crespo replies:

"Honor, no! My property and life belong to my King. My honor is the patrimony of my soul; and my soul belongs to none but God." (Two centuries later Mrs. Stowe put practically the same words into the mouth of Uncle Tom.) The captain abducts Isabella, then deserts her. The general maintains that the military has jurisdiction over Don Alvaro's act; but Crespo, now chief magistrate of the town, secretly exercises his authority by having the captain executed. The King decides that Crespo acted with justice and confirms him in his office for life. Isabella retires to a convent.

The original is in Calderon's flowing, fiery verse, thick with feeling and rich with gorgeous poetic images. Mr. Dietrichstein, presumably, will act a prose version, possibly one based on Edward Fitz Gerald's free translation. Calderon's plays are all better in plotting than in characterization; indeed, he usually sacrificed character logic if a good stage effect could be carried off. Crespo is the one rounded character in "The Judge of Zalamea." Lewes disputed Calderon's title to profundity of thought or artistic genius of the highest order. He placed him on a different pedestal from that of Shakespeare and Goethe, but still heartily admired Calderon's rare talents. "As a dramatist in the highest sense of the word he must not be estimated; as a playwright, he ranks one of the foremost," Lewes said. "Great knowledge or stage effect; great spirit and ingenuity in the working out of complicated plots; an imagination brilliant and fertile, loving to lose itself in the dark regions of terror; wonderful harmony and fluency of verse, with a facility for the production of spirited dialogue amidst a profusion of metaphors and images, are no contemptible qualities, and these Calderon unquestionably possesses."

However, in Calderon's dramatization of the Semiramis legend, in which he felt under no pious obligation to serve his church, he achieved a monumental effect of medieval romance. Goethe called it a splendid play, though he was one of the sharpest of Calderon's critics. "Life a Dream" is regarded by many as another of Calderon's achievements in purely romantic writing that will bear revival some day, because of its fine sweep of adventure and sumptuousness of emotional color. The story has to do with a prince imprisoned since childhood by his father, the king, and allowed to reign for a single day. By means of potions, the prince is made to believe that his experience of the day is all a dream.

RUTH CHATTERTON AT
HOLLIS ST. THEATER

Miss Ruth Chatterton in "Come Out of the Kitchen," comedy in three acts by A. E. Thomas, from a story by Alice Duer Miller, presented by Henry Miller for the first time in Boston at the Hollis Street Theater, Oct. 1, 1917. The cast:

Olivia Daingerfield.....Ruth Chatterton
Elizabeth Daingerfield.....Barbara Milton
Mrs. Falkner.....Grace Reils
Cor. Falkner.....Frances Goodrich
Amanda.....Mrs. Charles G. Craig
Burt Crane.....Bruce McEae
Thomas Lefferts.....Raymond Walburn
Solon Tucker.....William H. Sams
Paul Daingerfield.....Fleming Ward
Charles Daingerfield.....Robert Ames
Randolph Weeks.....Walter Connolly

Whatever the incidental shortcomings of Mr. Thomas' lightly amusing and sentimental play about four prideful Southern youngsters who masquerade as servants in their own house in order to fulfill the demands of a Northern lessee, "Come Out of the Kitchen" has certain large merits that explain its great popularity in New York last season. Olivia Daingerfield, as the character is drawn by Mr. Thomas and represented by Miss Chatterton, would be reason enough for the success of the play even if it were padded even more thickly with comic kitchen mishaps and clashes between the snobbish of Crane's guests and the hair-trigger pride of Olivia's sister and brothers.

For Olivia is a real girl, a rare being indeed on a stage peopled mostly with puppets. Mr. Thomas wrote as if he were now her brother, now her suitor and now her father. He loved her and came so near understanding her that he did not attempt to reveal all the whys and wherefores of her thoughts. Avoidance of pretense has always been one of Mr. Thomas' best qualities as a playwright. What he doesn't know and feel he doesn't write, and the result has been some uncommonly truthful work in the theater. The first act of "Her Husband's Wife," the first two acts of "The Rainbow," and this character of Olivia are distinctive achievements in playwriting.

Even though Olivia is a well-drawn character she might have been made a conventional, insipid ingenue by a player having merely a command of stage trickery. But Miss Chatterton is an instinctive artist. Her acting is highly individualized because every word, look and movement is expressive of her own thoughts as those thoughts are blended with the temperament of Olivia; that is why her charm is more than the prettiness of eager girlhood. Miss Chatterton makes Olivia more than a fascinating; she achieves a more baffling effect in partly allowing Olivia's depth of feeling to be seen through a veil of sensibility and humor.

Miss Chatterton knows when she has made her effects, and stops: There is no jarring underscoring of a note, because her acting is of the quality that plays upon the imagination of the spectator. This Olivia sets the audience to fancying what she is really thinking about, even while they are laughing at her gently contemptuous baiting of a dotard of a lawyer who annoys her with his attentions. Miss Chatterton's reticent reading of the sad letter from her parents abroad inclined each listener to feel with her out of his individual experience. And at the end, when her sensitiveness has found understanding in the reserved man from the North, the audience instead of being obliged to witness some stereotyped outward symbols of mutual understanding, was encouraged to share this Olivia's happiness. Miss Chatterton, then, achieves the great effect of inducing her audience to act with her.

The surface fun growing out of the assumption of a Celtic brogue and wit Miss Chatterton carried off with piety, though the author did not account for Olivia's impersonating abilities as he did for her cooking skill. The whole performance had a good humor and a sense of breeding that is altogether too uncommon on the stage. Here and there were rough and self-conscious places in the performance indicating that the players have but newly begun their season. Mr. McEae's too rapid speech is a natural result of hundreds of performances in the part he plays with such distinction. With a little more care all his words will carry clearly the sense of the emotions he simulates in feeling so justly.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Winthrop Ames, David Belasco and W. A. Brady add three plays to the season's list this week. Mr. Ames at the Bijou presents "Saturday to Monday," a comedy by William Hurlbut. "Tiger Rose" William Mack's play of the Canadian northwest, is the second Belasco production of the season. It follows "The Lassoo," which had 57 performances at the Lyceum. At the Forty-eighth Street, succeeding "Over the Phone," the Broadhurst piece which has gone to Chicago after 21 showings here, Mr. Brady puts on "The Land of the Free," by Fannie Hurst and Harriet Ford, and featuring Florence Nash. "The Inner Man," with Wilton Lackaye, is at the Standard.

Clare Kummer's "The Rescuing Angel," with Billie Burke, will feature next week's openings, and a fortnight hence William Faversham will appear in "The Old Country" and Fred Stone will return to the New York stage in "Jack O' Lantern." John Drew and Margaret Illington appear in "The Gay Lord Quex" at Stamford on Oct. 6, coming to New York, under direction of John D. Williams, a few weeks later. "The Red Clock," a musical comedy by Val Crawford, Schuyler Green and Silvio Hein, has had its

first performance at Buffalo. In rehearsal or approaching that stage includes "Why Marry?" by Jesse Lynch Williams, with Arnold Daly, Nat Goodwin, Estelle Winwood, Edmund Breece and Ernest Lawford; "The Pipes of Pan," by Edward Childs Carpenter; Louis K. Anspacher's "Madame Cecile," with Kathryn Kidder; "Losing Eloise," a comedy by Fred Jackson; "Mr. Jubilee Drax," by Horace Annesley Vachell and Walter Hackett, with Mary Young and Walker Whiteside.

Grace George has added to her repertoire Molière's "A School for Wives," a new comedy by Elongon Mitchell and a revival of W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged." She opens her season at the Playhouse next week. George C. Tyler will produce a comedy by Larry Evans and Walter C. Percival called "Among Those Present." Under "irection of Marc Klaw entertainment for the draft camps is being organized. The Frohmans are to send on tour "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," "The New Word," and "Barbara's Wedding," all plays by Barba.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN
STORY IN PLAY FORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Mother Carey's Chickens," comedy by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers, from the book of the same title by Mrs. Wiggin, presented by John Cort at the Cort Theater, New York City, evening of Sept. 26, 1917. The cast:

Ossian Popham.....Wallace Owen
Nancy Carey.....Lorin Raker
Gibby Carey.....Edith Tallaferro
Mother Carey.....Edith Barker
Kathleen.....Doris Eaton
Peter.....Charles Eaton
Cousin Ann Chadwick.....Marie L. Day
Julia Carey.....Mabel Abaker
Mrs. Ossian Popham.....Ursula Lincoln
Lillian Popham.....Helen Marlow
Ralph Thurston.....Robert Glecker
Cyril Lord.....Stuart Fox
Tom Hamilton.....Thomas Carrigan
Henry Lord, Ph. D.....Wilson Reynolds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Like its many fore-runners of the school, "Mother Carey's Chickens" is a delightful, wholesome entertainment. It is perhaps more than that, for added to its sermon of brotherly love and forbearance is a certain ingenuousness, what it lacks in virility is made up for in charm and gaiety. "The Carey family make pleasant acquaintances for an evening.

The book has been well dramatized. The action moves swiftly and yet most of the sprightly dialogue remains. Some of the rustic characters are strange creatures reminiscent of the "Way Down East" days, but they amuse the child and in no way affect the story so they are inoffensive. The stage settings, except in the first act, fall short of adequacy.

After the passing of their father the Carey family move to a little town in New England, where the warmth and cheer of their fireside pervades the village and brings a new interest to the lonely and inspiration to the motherless. For a while it looks as though the house of sentiment would be taken away from the happy family, but the new owner falls in love with the eldest Carey girl and a vista of rollicking parties in the barn is promised for another generation at least.

Edith Tallaferro made a charming Nancy. Where the play might become mawkish, her delicacy and naturalness saves it, and in her dramatic scenes she played with skill. The rest of the company is competent, and even the caricatures play their parts with freshness and appeal. Edith Barker looks the mother to perfection, but she is apt to overact in those parts where the play becomes a bit too sweet, and where Miss Tallaferro's restraint is so admirable.

FRED STONE IN
"JACK O' LANTERN"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Charles Dillingham produced "Jack O' Lantern," a new three-act extravaganza with Fred Stone starred, at the Forrest Theater, evening of Sept. 25. The book and lyrics are by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside, music by Ivan Caryll. The nine settings are from the studios of Joseph Urban, Homer Emsen and Ernest Albert. Fred Stone has a comic tramp turn and a skilful ice-skating "stunt" as features of his part of the entertainment. In one song he gives Scottish, Russian, British and Italian impersonations. Throughout the evening he danced, sang and "joshed" the entertainment across the footlights to the heartiest sort of approval. The Brown Brothers clown band provided music and fun at intervals. Douglas Stevenson sings as agreeably as he did in "Chin-Chin" and has a pleasing "Dream Dance" duet with Miss Helen Falconer.

"Knit, Knit, Knit," a trio for girls, is another especially pleasing number in the sprightly score, which is rich in good ensemble numbers. The cast includes Allene Crater, Edna Bates, Violet Zell, Edna Munsey, Charles Aldrich and Harold West.

BOSTON NOTES

"Seven Days' Leave," an English war play, will have its first performance this evening at the Majestic Theater.

Next Monday evening "Love o' Mike," musical comedy, comes to the Wilbur, causing "Oh, Boy!" to move to the Plymouth Theater, where "Oh, Boy!" is in the last week of its Boston run. "The Red Clock," a new extravaganza, comes to the Boston Opera House next Monday evening.

"The Deep Purple" is this week's bill at the Globe Theater. Next week the stock company will play Eugene Walter's "Just a Woman." The Jewett Players continue their performance in "The Man Who Stayed at Home."

"ARLETTE," NEW
FRENCH OPERETTA,
GIVEN IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Arlette," operetta from the French, presented at the Shaftesbury Theater, London, Sept. 6, 1917. The cast:

Kalitz, a revolutionary.....Joan Hay
Cherry.....Adrah Fair
Sergine, mistress of the household.....Mary Robson
Winifred Barnes
Rono, a common soldier.....Stanley Lupino
Duke of Aristo.....Leonard Mackay
Anatole, first policeman.....Yvan Servais
Adhemar, second policeman.....Lucien Musiere
Prince Paul of Perania.....Joseph Coyne

LONDON, England.—There are no fewer than 12 names attached to the production of "Arlette" at the Shaftesbury Theater, which took place on Thursday, Sept. 6. First among these are Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard, who introduced the piece to London. Then come the French authors, Claude Ronald and L. Bouvet; the translator, Jose Levy; and the adapters, Austen Hurton and George Arthurs; then, the makers of the music, namely, Jane Vieu, Guy de Feuille and Ivan Novello; the curious fact about the music is that whereas the first named figured as "the composer of the original French version," she is responsible for only two out of the 19 numbers in the London edition. Lastly, Adrian Ross and Clifford Grey provided the lyrics.

Surely there are enough cooks here to spoil any broth, but "Arlette" has survived the ordeal of transmigration remarkably well, and in spite of, perhaps on account of, its many concoctions, presents excellent fare for an evening's entertainment. If "Arlette" has one ascendancy over most musical pieces heard in London of late, it is in its humor or rather its humorists. People will go far for an honest hearty laugh at these times, and if "Arlette" has the success which appears already to be its, it will be largely due to the efforts—if such spontaneity can be called effort—of Stanley Lupino, and the twain, Yvan Servais and Lucien Musiere, as off-sets to its romantic and time-honored history. The last named are a couple of gendarmes from Paris, named Anatole and Adhemar, a kind of Potash and Perlmutter of policeman. They merely talk broken English and quarrel violently aside in French, but the way it is done is something quite new in nonsense, or, more strictly speaking, as a relic of the old opera bouffe, is unfamiliar enough to ring wholly fresh. As an acrobatic comedian, Stanley Lupino, of course, has no equal, and as Rono, the sham leader of the revolutionaries and bodyguard to the Prince, is ever to the fore with his patter, wit, and fantastic capers.

So much for the novel elements of the Shaftesbury piece. For the rest, well, it has all been seen and heard innumerable times before in various guises and amid varied settings. But you will find our old "friend," the young ruler of a small principality, renamed this time Prince Paul of Perania; you will find the girl he ought to marry, and the girl he wants to marry; you will find the usual comic paper court officials, and the watchful relative who is heir apparent to the throne, and finally you will find Mr. Joseph Coyne in just the same part, doing just the same things in his own languid, good-natured, irresistible manner. How he succeeds in isolating his many Ruritanian impersonations would be a wonder were it not that they differ practically only in costume and song. This time his state coffers are empty, which makes it necessary to reinroduce our former helpful little dollar princess from the U. S. A., this time named Cherry Waters, whose "Popper" has promised her a real live prince for a husband. The marriage, of course, would save the State and dispel the gathering clouds of revolution. But Cherry and the royal cousin having fallen in love at first sight, and the Prince, himself, having had the same mutual experience with his mother's modest little reader, Arlette, who takes him for the secretary, it looks as if the throne was doomed. The situation is saved by Prince Paul handing the throne and the American heiress over to his cousin, and settling down to unceremonious bliss with Arlette and the proceeds of a desperate but lucky plunge at the Casino.

Miss Winifred Barnes is just the pretty wide-eyed innocence the name-part demands, and Mr. Coyne requires as vis-à-vis. They sing a charming duet entitled "Didn't Know the Way To," also a novel one with the help of the telephone, while Miss Barnes sings alone an item called "The Fairy Ring," a song of unusual musical value. Two stirring songs pleased the audience much, one being entitled "The Revolution" and the other "The People's King," the first being sung by Miss Joan Hay, as a wild, be-draggled child of the revolt, and the other sung with telling effect by Mr. Leonard Mackay in the character of the dual heir, Miss Adrah Fair as the American heiress and Miss Mary Robson as the Countess Sergine are attractive additions to the cast (which, by the way, includes a really good singing chorus), and their duet entitled "Someone Very Like You" was thoroughly appreciated. Indeed "Arlette" seems safe for a long run, and is just that kind of piece that finds itself globe trotting before it knows where it is.

PASADENA CHILDREN'S PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—A dramatization of Ernest Thompson Seton's animal stories and "Friendly Woods," a fairy play written by the children under the direction of their coach, Miss Margaret Martin, have been prepared for performance by the Children's Educational Theater Society. The children play all the roles and do much of the practical work of production.

THE HOME FORUM

"Abide With Me"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KEBLE'S words:

"Abide with me from morn till eve,
For without Thee I cannot live;"

give expression to the prayer which has risen from the lips of thousands, generation after generation throughout the world's history. They imply the deep yearning of the human being after God; they acknowledge man's dependence upon God, and in so far as they are uttered in sincerity they certainly are blessed of God.

Those who are more than meagerly acquainted with Christian Science go far further than expressing themselves in this way. The attitude of desire after the abiding presence of God is the first great essential to the approach toward God, but it does not go nearly far enough. Desire after the knowledge of God must be succeeded by the gaining of the actual knowledge itself, and then will be known, as clearly as anything can be, not only the fact that God abides with man but the true nature of the union.

Now what is it that forces the prayer which Keble has so well expressed? What is it that forces mankind to cry out to God to abide with them, as if they were feeling that they could not live without Him? Many times it is a true desire for spiritual things, but more often it is the fear of sickness, sin and death. When they are tried, when in the tolls of disease, when feeling themselves debased by sin, when terror-struck by any of the false beliefs which material existence threatens them with, then they cry out for the living and true God to be with them, otherwise they feel as if they cannot live. And what is the error which lies at the base of the whole of the misery of human existence? Christian Science shows that it is the false belief that man is at any time separated

from God, the false belief which itself arises from other false beliefs about God and man entertained by the human mind and held by it as if they were real or true thoughts. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind or Spirit. Since He is infinite, there is nothing existing as reality outside of Himself. Man therefore exists in Mind, and man is never for one moment outside of divine consciousness. All that man can really know is Truth or divine Mind as expressed in the infinite spiritual idea. But mortals do not understand this. They do not understand that God is infinite Mind. They believe that there exists a real material creation of which they themselves are a part. And these beliefs separate mankind from God just exactly as they are indulged in. The so-called material sense of creation shuts every human being away from true communion with God, but spiritual sense destroys this false sense, and in proportion to the measure of a man's spiritual perception he knows that man abides constantly with God, or that God is the abiding Life of man. Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 274 of Science and Health: "The senses of Spirit abide in Love, and they demonstrate Truth and Life." And God is Love.

When the truth has been somewhat grasped that God is infinite and that therefore all real being exists in His consciousness, one is in the position of apprehending the falsity of one and all of the beliefs of mortal mind, that is, the erroneous beliefs which afflict human beings. Take for example the belief of sickness. Mortal mind says that sickness is real. To human sense it appears to be so. But the test of reality can never be material sense. To determine what is real divine Mind must be appealed to. And when one looks to Mind, one finds

perfect being, infinite harmony, and not a trace of error. Thus disease is unknown, utterly unknown to God. But if disease be not known to God, it cannot be known at all as reality. Consequently there is no real disease. Now that is metaphysically how disease is destroyed. So long as a man believes in it as real, he is being deceived by the belief; whenever he begins to understand its unreal nature in the sight of God, that is, in the light of Truth, he has started to cast error out of himself, and, as it disappears as a belief, his body responds and he becomes well. There is no mystery about Christian Science healing. It comes about as God and His spiritual universe is understood to be the only real, and material belief is perceived to be the counterfeit of reality. Writing on the point in Science and Health (p. 495) Mrs. Eddy says: "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." As this is done, the mastery is gained over human illusion. Paul urged upon the Corinthian church the same thing, if in different words, when he wrote: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."

The belief of sickness tempts mankind sorely, but what men call, more specifically, sin grieves them more. Indeed so-called evil often directly results in disease. But what is sin? Every thought which is not absolutely true is sin. So it must be apparent that every human being is engaged in a battle with unspiritual thinking, in the effort of destroying material beliefs by the knowledge of spiritual facts. Little does the average man realize that all inharmonious is the product of false material belief. In every case sorrow and suffering are traceable to materiality; and the healing of sin comes about in the same way in Christian Science as the healing of disease. Whenever the illusion of pleasure in sin arises before a man to tempt him, it should be instantly dismissed; and this is done by recognizing that matter is unreal, without intelligence, sensation, or power, since Spirit or Mind possesses all intelligence and all power. With this recognition the temptation to sin is destroyed; and with the destruction of God is found to be the abiding presence. Mrs. Eddy's words are well worth remembering: "Treat a belief in sickness as you would sin, with sudden dismissal. Resist the temptation to believe in matter as intelligent, as having sensation or power." (Science and Health, p. 218.)

The Talk of John La Farge

"John La Farge could do nothing with complete impersonality. However far his talk ranged—and it often embraced strange incidents of his own young manhood, mellow glints of oriental wisdom or classic lore, the doings of complicated men in Japan or of simple men in the South Seas—whatever the range of his talk he always took his listener with him."

writes Frank Jewett Mather, in his "Estimates in Art."

"Men thronged to hear him but he never gave that sense of monologue which Carlyle is said to have left. For Mr. La Farge, his talk was merely one of the many fine arts which he practiced. Under ungenial surroundings he would fall back upon exquisite trifling, and with the right hearer his eloquence could swell to an organ note—for a moment only, and then came the quizzical warning smile which said that we must not be too serious for too long. Out of the fullness of his reading and experience he so modulated his evenings that there was never a sense of haste; incompleteness, or abrupt conclusion. . . . I trust that some of his intimates may commemorate fittingly the talk of John La Farge."

"May I recall one evening in which he gently rebuked me as a critic for writing as if the artist were free to choose between many courses? He went on to show how the first line set on a canvas excludes all incompatible lines henceforth, so that by the third or fourth leading contour, the design must advance as by a kind of fatality. Similarly the earliest assumption of color limits subsequent possibilities; the second almost determines the scheme; always the picture itself is diminishing the artist's freedom and reducing him to obedience. All this was done with the

most humorous ease; and slight gestures, narrowing in sweep as they gained in intensity, accompanied the demonstration. He left me to infer that the mass of bad pictures in the world came about because so many painters neither perceive nor obey the inner law of the picture itself, but in the name of freedom work through-out at lawless haphazard."

"I like to recall, too, that once I consulted him on certain curious and interesting characters in the early history of Newport, his summer home. There were forgotten incidents bearing on the early reaction of Europe on the young republic, a little chapter in the history of taste to be elucidated. Without request of mine he pursued the rather blind trail zealously, interviewed old people, and recreated for me in fair if shadowy contours the image of a legendary past. . . . His cosmopolitanism was not of the sort that scorns what is near at hand. The quaint Newport aesthete who knew Marie Antoinette and Count Fersen, and lived to see his own gentle associates succumb politically to the shouters for Andrew Jackson—this forgotten great gentleman took rank in Mr. La Farge's interest with the sages of China, the literary kings of Gautier's Paris, and the tawny monarchs of Polynesia."

Within Reach of All

It would probably be found upon examination that most men who have devoted their lives successfully to great labors and ambitions and who have received the most splendid gifts from Fortune have nevertheless found their chief pleasures in things unconnected with their main pursuits and generally within the reach of common men.—Locky.

Japanese Poets and the Frog

as a domestic pet, and is sold in Tokyo by several insect-merchants. It is housed in a peculiar cage, the lower part of which is a basin containing sand and pebbles, fresh water and small plants; the upper part being a framework of fine wire-gauze. Sometimes the basin is fitted up as a koi-pond, or model landscape garden. In these times the kajika is considered as one of the singers of spring and summer; but formerly it was classed with the melodists of autumn; and people used to make autumn trips to the country for the mere pleasure of hearing it sing."

"It is the melodious cry of the kajika which is so often praised in Eastern verse, and it is mentioned in the oldest extant collections of Japanese poems. In the preface to the famous anthology called Kokinshu, compiled by Imperial Decree during the fifth year of the period of Enji (A. D. 905), the poet Ki-no-Tsurayuki, chief editor of the work, makes these interesting observations: "The poetry of Japan has its roots in the human heart, and thence has grown into a multifarious utterance. Man in this world, having a thousand millions of things to undertake and to complete, has been moved to express his thoughts and his feelings concerning all that he sees and hears. When we hear the uguisu (the Japanese nightingale) singing among flowers, and the voice of the kawazu which inhabits the waters, what mortal does not compose poems?"

"The kawazu thus referred to by Tsurayuki is of course the same creature as the modern kajika; no common frog could have been mentioned as a songster in the same breath with that wonderful bird, the uguisu. And no common frog could

have inspired any classical poet with so pretty a fancy as this:

Tô wo tsuité
Uta moshi-aguru,
Kawazu kana!

"With hands resting on the ground, reverentially you repeat your poem, O frog."

"The charm of this little verse can be best understood by those familiar with the Far-Eastern etiquette of posture while addressing a superior—kneeling, with the body respectfully inclined, and hands resting upon the floor, with the fingers pointing outward."

"It is scarcely possible to determine the antiquity of the custom of writing about frogs; but in the Manyôshû, dating back to the middle of the Eighth Century, there is a poem which suggests that even at that time the River Asuka had long been famous for the singing of its frogs:

Ima mo ka mo
Asuka no kawa no
Yu sarazu
Kawazu naku se no
Kiyoku aruran!

"Still clear in our day remains the stream of Asuka, where the kawazu nightly sing."

"And in the Rokujoshû, another ancient compilation, are preserved these pleasing verses on the same theme:

"Tamagawa no
Hita mo mo yozu
Naku kawazu,
Kôgô yu kikeba
Oshiku ya wa arazu?"

"Hearing tonight the frogs of the Jewel River (or Tamagawa) that sing without fear of man, how can I help loving the passing moment?"

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Mile Castle, Borcovicus, Along the Great Wall in England

One of the most interesting reminders of the Roman occupation of Britain is the Great Wall, which ran for eighty Roman miles from what is now called Bowness on the Solway to Wallsend. This was called Hadrian's Wall, and was probably built under the orders of that Emperor, who landed in Britain in A. D. 121. The troops engaged in this work were drawn from all parts of the Roman empire and there is still in existence in England a record of a message in which Hadrian thanked them for their loyalty under trying conditions, and for building the wall in a wonderfully short time of solid masonry instead of turf, which was then in general use, and was much easier to handle. The wall averaged eight feet in width and sixteen feet in height, with gate-towers at every mile and turrets in between—these towers being about sixty feet square inside and extremely solid. The wall was designed primarily for a dividing line and it made a definite point of separation between the Romans and the Picts. Beyond it ran great earthworks, or, as they are called, the Four Dikes, the main ditch of which was eight feet deep, nine feet across the bottom and thirty-two

feet wide at the top. The excavated earth was used to make large mounds on either side, thus causing a great division which could not well be filled up. Near Collierford it is cut through by a stream.

Summer has gone,
And fruitful Autumn has advanced so far
That there is warmth, not heat, in the broad sun,
And you may look, with naked eye, upon

The adorns of his car;
The stealthy frosts, whom his spent looks embolden,
Are making the green leaves golden.

What a brave splendor
Is in the October air! how rich and clear
And bracing and all-joyous! We must render
Love to the Spring-time, with its sproutings tender,
As to a child quite dear;
But Autumn is a thing of perfect glory,
A manhood not yet hoary.

I love the woods
In this good season of the liberal year;
I love to seek their leafy solitudes,
And give myself to melancholy moods,
With no intruder near,
And find strange lessons, as I sit and ponder,
In every natural wonder.

A strong joy fills
(A joy beyond the tongue's expressive power)
My heart in Autumn weather—fills and thrills.
And I would rather stalk the breezy hills
Descending to my bower,
Nightly, by the sweet spirit of Peace attended,
Than pine where life is splendid.
—Philip Pendleton Cooke.

Autumn Woods in Virginia

From the Apennines Into Tuscany

There are many delightful descriptions of scenery in Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "Path to Rome." In the following extract he pictures the descent from the summit of the Apennines into the valleys of Tuscany.

"Now, at the summit, the highest part was a line of cool forest, and the late afternoon mingled with the sanctity of trees. A genial dampness pervaded the earth beneath; grasses grew, and there were living creatures in the shade."

"Nor was this tenanted wood all the welcome I received on my entry into Tuscany. Already I heard the noise of falling waters upon every side; where the Serchio sprang from twenty sources on the southern slope, and leapt down between mosses, and quarreled, and overcame great smooth dark rocks in busy falls. Indeed, it was like my own country in the north, and a man might say to himself—'After so much journeying, perhaps I am in the Enchanted Wood, and may find at last the fairy Melisande.'"

"A glade opened, and the trees no longer hiding it, I looked down the vale, which was the gate of Tuscany. There—high, jagged, ramp into the sky—stood such a group of mountains as men dream of in good dreams, or see in the works of painters. "Their height was evident from the faint mist and gray of their hues; their outline was tumultuous, yet balanced; full of accident and poise. It was as though these high hills of Carrara, the western boundary of the valley, had been shaped expressly for man, in order to exalt him with unexpected and fantastic shapes, and to expand his dull life with a permanent surprise. For a long time I gazed at these great hills."

"Then, more silent in the mind through their influence, I went down past the speech and companionship of the springs of the Serchio, and the chestnut trees were redolent of evening all around. Down the bank to where the streams met in one, down

the river, across its gaping, ruinous bridge (which some one, generations ago, had built for the rare travelers—there were then no main roads across the Apennines, and perhaps this rude pass was in favor); down still more gently through the narrow upper valley I went between the chestnut trees, and calm went with me for a companion; and the love of men and the expectation of good seemed natural to all that had been made in this blessed place."

The Golden Gallery at St. Paul's

The Golden Gallery lifts its airy crown
O'er dome and pinnacle: there I leaned and gazed.
Is this indeed my own familiar town,
This busy dream? Beneath me spread-
ing hazed
In distance large it lay, nor nothing broke
Its mapped immensity. Golden and iron-brown,
The stagnant smoke
Hung cold above dense roofs and steeples dim.
The river, a serpent pale, my wandering eye
Lightened; but houses pressed to his silver brim.
With charging clouds the sky
Broad shadows threw. And now in a sudden shower
A veil sweeps towards me; violent drops fall hard:
Then softly the sun returns on chimney and tower.
And the river flashes, barred
With shadowy arches; warm the wet roofs shine,
And the city is stricken with light from clouds aglow.
Uplifting in dazzling line
O'er valleys of ashy blue, their wrinkled snow.
—Laurence Binyon.

"Innumerable poems have been written about the singing of frogs; but a large proportion of them would prove unintelligible if understood as referring to common frogs. When the general chorus of the ricefield finds praise in Japanese verse, the poet expresses his pleasure only in the great volume of sound produced by the blending of millions of little croakings," says Lafcadio Hearn in "Exotics and Retrospectives."

"But when the poet pronounces an individual frog-call melodious he is not speaking of the common frog of the ricefields. Although most Japanese frogs are croakers, there is one remarkable exception—not to mention tree-frogs—the kajika, or true singings-frog of Japan. To say that it croaks would be an injustice to its note, which is sweet as the chirrup of a song-bird. . . . The kajika is kept

like, when there are others to be seen"—this is the lesson to be taught to our youth, and inbred in them; and that, mainly by our own example and confidence. Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure; and, above all, if you feel anxious to force anything into its mind in tender years, that the virtue of youth and early association may fasten it there, be sure it is no lie which you thus sanctify. There is always more to be taught of absolute, incontrovertible knowledge, open to its capacity, than any child can learn; there is no need to teach it anything doubtful. Better that it should be ignorant of a thousand truths, than have consecrated in its heart a single lie.—John Ruskin.

the words he expresses it in, thus making truth (which, indeed, it is) the test of perfect language, and giving the intensity of a moral purpose to the study and art of words; then carrying this accuracy into all habits of thought and observation also, so as always to think of things as they truly are, and to see them as they truly are, as far as in us rests. And it does rest much in our power, for all false thoughts and feelings come mainly of our thinking of what we have no business with, and looking for things we want to see, instead of things that ought to be seen. "Do not talk but of what you know; do not think but of what you have materials to think justly upon; and do not look for things only that you

Truth Kept Like a Crown

Reverence, then, and compassion, we are to teach primarily, and with these, as the bond and guardian of them, truth of spirit and word, of thought and sight. Truth, earnest and passionate, sought for like a treasure, and kept like a crown.

This teaching of truth as a habit will be the chief work the master has to do; and it will enter into all parts of education. First, you must accustom the children to close accuracy of statement; this both as a principle of honor, and as an accomplishment of language, making them try always who shall speak truest, both as regards the fact he has to relate or express (not concealing or exaggerating), and as regards the precision of

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1917

EDITORIALS

All Together for the Loan

THE United States Government is looking to its people for subscribers numbering 10,000,000, and subscriptions amounting to \$5,000,000,000, for its second great Liberty War Loan, and it is looking to them with profound confidence. Aside from patriotic reasons, the loan is an attractive one to investors, and it might be taken in a day by the banks, the trust companies, the insurance companies, the great estates, and capitalists generally, but that is not what is wanted. What is wanted is that one-tenth of the population of the country, at least, shall have a share in the subscription, and that this shall be, in the truest sense, a popular loan. In the placing of the first loan, the disposition of the nation to approve the policy of the Government in entering the war was greatly underestimated. There had been little display of outward enthusiasm in the country; but inward approval of President Wilson's course expressed itself in an astonishing manner. Far more money was subscribed, in answer to the nation's call, than the Treasury at that time was prepared to accept.

Since then the whole aspect of things has changed. The people on every hand are giving open and generous recognition to the remarkable achievements of the Administration in preparing for a proper entrance into the mighty conflict to which it is committed. More than a million and a half of men are under arms. An expeditionary force of no mean strength is close to the front in France. Great cantonnements for the reception of the drafted army have been constructed with marvelous rapidity. The naval force has been multiplied. War vessels are being constructed by the score, merchant vessels by the hundred. Within six months the Republic has become a military and naval power. It has lent liberal aid to its allies. Its ardor, its enthusiasm, and its efficiency have been inspiring to Great Britain, France, and Italy. There is no longer room for doubt in any quarter, friendly or enemy, as to the final outcome of the struggle. The issues have been reduced to two: time and terms. With the resources of the United States to draw upon, the factor of time is with the Allies, and, eventually, the terms will be dictated by them.

According to the Secretary of the Treasury, the resources of the United States "were never so ample for ourselves and so formidable for our enemies as they are now." He was speaking to 3000 delegates to the national convention of the American Bankers Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., last week, when he said this. In his audience were hundreds of men familiar with the details of American finance, and not one of them contradicted him when he said it, or when he said this:

The combined resources of the national and state banks (including trust companies) are now \$37,000,000,000. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the combined resources of the banks were estimated to be \$1,500,000,000, and yet with these limited banking resources the Union Government raised \$3,000,000,000 by bond sales, or twice the amount of the banking resources of the country. Upon the same basis, we should now be able to raise \$74,000,000,000 through government loans. I am not suggesting that this may be done. I am only drawing a comparison.

The comparison is interesting in more ways than one. In the Civil War, the nation was practically without gold. Its paper money was at a discount. The great West was not developed. The industry of the South was suspended. The population had not been saving. The financial system was largely in the hands of a ring of speculators. With all that, the people took up the bonds offered by the nation, supplied the needs of the war, paid interest; maintained credit, steadily raised the value of their paper currency, and, within a dozen years, had returned to specie payments and a gold basis.

Material prosperity prevails, today, in all sections of the United States. The Government has an immense specie reserve. Values are stable. Property is secure. Wages are high. The savings banks have never, in all the past history of the country, been able to make a better showing. The amount of ready money available for investment is practically unlimited. The war taxes and war loans, thus far, have not perceptibly scratched the surface of the national resources. There is no doubt about the success of the new loan. The \$5,000,000,000 expected by the Government will unquestionably be subscribed.

But it is important that it shall be subscribed quickly, with enthusiasm. Nothing will more certainly destroy the illusion lingering, in Germany, that the United States is not intending to throw its full weight into the balance in this contest than the news that, when asked for \$3,000,000,000 to carry on the war, the people of the United States, without hesitation, gave \$5,000,000,000, and are ready for another call, and for as many others as may be necessary, until the fight is won.

This is an individual matter. It is a case in which every man, woman, and child should act for himself or herself. The subscriptions are open. At least 10,000,000 of the American people are expected to become subscribers. One need not wait for another. The thing for the patriotic citizen to do is to get into line, at once, and lend his country financial help to the best of his ability.

Lord Rhondda's Statement

THE outstanding impressions left by Lord Rhondda's recent statement on the question of food control in the United Kingdom were that the most welcome and complete cooperation has been achieved between the three parties most directly concerned, namely, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, and that the food controllers of the three countries understood, in no superficial manner, the matter in hand. At all points Lord Rhondda, Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Hanna are acting together. It was evident from Lord Rhondda's

statement that the most complete trust and confidence exists between them, and that, in working out the great problem with which they are confronted, no time is to be wasted by those all too-common methods which depend for their very existence on the spirit of red tape. An instance of this was afforded by Lord Rhondda when he explained that a special mission was going from London to New York, to supply the British members for Mr. Hoover's sugar committee. Pending their arrival, Lord Rhondda said, as an instance of their complete confidence in Mr. Hoover's fairness and judgment, the United States Food Administrator had been asked not to await the arrival of the British commissioners, but to go ahead and purchase and arrange the allocation of the Cuban sugar crop on Great Britain's behalf. "The committee itself," Lord Rhondda declares, "is typical of the way in which we are all now working together to solve the allied food problem, with the least possible dislocation of trade, and in a united determination that the armies and the civil populations shall be provided, at a fair price, with food enough to assure victory."

Such a view is a broad and statesmanlike one, and it is such a view which this triumvirate is carrying into the whole matter. The food controllers are not thinking in terms of this nation or that nation, but, literally, in terms of the world. "The danger of the situation," Lord Rhondda asserts quite frankly, "does not lie in the submarine peril, but in the world's shortage of cereals, meats, and fats." The fact of the matter is, of course, that it is no longer a case of what this person or that person can afford to buy, but what the world can afford to spare for each person. This lesson has been gradually driven home by force of circumstances, in the United Kingdom as in the other allied countries, until it has been learned, and it is for this reason that Lord Rhondda dwells on the fact that every American woman is in a position to bring the inevitable atonement for the outrages committed on humanity during the last three years, by her day-to-day economies. "They need have no fear," he says, "that their sacrifices will be wasted here." No one can, of course, shut his eyes to the fact that much valuable grain and other important foodstuffs are being wasted in the United Kingdom, and in shameful quantities, in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. This, however, is an abuse which a large number of people in the country are determined to abolish as soon as may be, and its final abolition is never in doubt. The great lesson of self-sacrifice and economy may not be an easy one to learn, but statements like that of Lord Rhondda must go a long way towards producing an understanding of the situation, and, in these days, this alone is necessary to secure earnest cooperation in the solution of the problems involved.

Government's Price Fixing

WHEN the United States Government first undertook to establish certain prices to be paid for various staple commodities, including wheat, sugar, copper, and steel, it was generally understood that the task was a gigantic one. That its accomplishment thus far, as concerning several important commodities, has been successful must be admitted by all whose judgment is not biased by self-interest. This does not mean that all are satisfied, nor does it mean that mistakes have not been made, which, however, will later probably be rectified. It does mean that, taking the price-fixing project altogether, the Government has thus been able to accomplish a herculean stroke in the prosecution of the war. It means that the United States Government and its allies will be able to purchase supplies for all military needs at the same prices, and that these uniform prices will prevail also for the individual manufacturer. These prices are generally well below the market quotations previously prevailing, but are high enough to allow the producer a reasonable, if not generous, profit on what he has to sell. In the matters of copper and steel, for example, prices have been fixed so as to give the small producer a fair profit on his goods, so that he will not be forced out of business as a result of the reductions. The larger producer, naturally, makes the larger profit, because his expenses are proportionately lower.

The Government has gone thoroughly into the question of the cost of production, and it cannot be accused of hastily arriving at its conclusions. In this connection it may reasonably be expected that, as a result of these investigations, the relations between the Government and the industries hereafter will be more cordial and sympathetic than those obtaining in the past. Various taxation and other methods were discussed when it was found necessary to raise money for war purposes. One plan, which was given serious consideration, was that corporations should be allowed to make all the profits they could, charging as high prices as they could get for their products, and that the Government should take about 80 per cent of these profits for its own uses. This would apparently have been advantageous to the United States Government itself, but it would have been unfair to its allies, who would have had to pay the outside figures for everything they purchased in the United States. It would also have compelled domestic consumers to pay the top prices for everything, and, at the rate prices were soaring, would have spelled hardship for many concerns, and a still higher cost of living for everybody.

Another great advantage which the Government's price-fixing undertaking will bring is its stabilizing effect upon business, both now and after peace has been declared. Had prices been permitted to mount without check or hindrance, there is no doubt that, in the event of a sudden ending of the war, business would have been demoralized by a precipitate drop in prices. The prices which have been established will probably continue in force for a year after the close of the war. If this is the case, the arrangement will give all industrial interests an opportunity of adjusting themselves to the new order of things without any serious dislocation to business. Contracts for the future can then be made during the first year of peace, and manufacturing concerns will thus be enabled to continue their activities with the least possible disturbance. Price fixing is a war measure which will undoubtedly benefit all interests.

Sir George Foster's Speech

THE speech recently delivered in North Toronto by Sir George Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada, expressed very strongly the feelings of a large and, it cannot be doubted, of an increasing number of people in the Dominion, that a general election, at the present juncture, is an occurrence to be sincerely regretted. As Sir George very justly put it, "We shall take up four or perhaps five months in preparing for carrying on and deciding this election in Canada, an election which bids fair, unless the people make it different, to be a partisan and party election pure and simple." At a time, that is, when the very smallest diversion of energy must be a matter of sincere regret to all those who appreciate the nature of the task which Canada, in common with the other Allies, has before her, the attention of the country is to be largely occupied by an election, having as its cause just that partisan spirit which all true patriots should do their best to discourage and discredit.

The election would, indeed, now seem to be inevitable, but, as Sir George Foster well pointed out, it rests with the people of Canada whether it shall be fought out on the bitter party lines which political leaders, at any rate on the Liberal side, are apparently determined upon. The people of Canada have, today, a remarkable opportunity, such as has never, perhaps, occurred before, of rising politically to a higher point of view and a wider concept than they have ever yet attained. The question is, once again, Will they make the attempt? As has already been said, the sole reason for the election is a party difference. It is a matter of common record that Sir Robert Borden stood ready and willing to change the personnel of his Cabinet so as to produce a truly national Government, just as it is also a matter of common record that Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused his offer. Even the famous "fifty-to-fifty" offer which the Prime Minister made did not satisfy the Liberals.

Now remove the party issue; let there be anything approaching a national awakening to the iniquity of the party attitude, at the present moment, and the chief reason for the holding of an election is done away with. The danger ahead is that this very fact, the fact that the determination to sink party differences would, at once, take away the chief reason for the election, may prevent many an eleventh-hour repentance on the party issue. It is, above all things, to be desired that this attitude should not be allowed to obtain. It rests with the people. If the people of Canada decide that this election shall be conducted, as far as is possible, without bitter appeal to the party spirit, and without wasting the nation's time and energy upon party strife, then it will be so conducted. Such action may be taken in any one constituency regardless of the action of every other constituency. It may, moreover, be taken by each individual voter quite regardless of every other voter. The question is one which presents itself for earnest consideration and quick decision to each individual Canadian, and it is, far and away, the most important political question now before him.

Calcutta

THE indefinable attraction of Calcutta received a flattering tribute, the other day, from a number of British soldiers on leave from Mesopotamia. These men had been brought back by thousands to India for a few weeks' respite from the weary business of the war, and as the Government wished them to have as good a time as possible during their holiday, it gave them the choice of several places to go to. They could go to one of three or four hill stations, or to Calcutta. Now, Calcutta in May, for instance, is, well, the very opposite of the North Pole so far as climate is concerned; while the average hill station, in climate, surroundings, and in most other respects, recalls the charm and coolness of the West. The average plains-dweller in India would vote, without the slightest hesitation, for one of the hill stations. On the contrary, many, if not most, of the soldiers on leave chose Calcutta, and stoutly maintained, against all comers, that their choice was the right one.

So far as the "Tommy" is concerned, the charm of Calcutta doubtless lies in its metropolitan largeness and variety. It is, by universal consent, the most European city in the East. Its shopping and residential quarters are admittedly not Indian at all. They are simply Glasgow and Dundee dumped down on the banks of the Hughli. It has clubs, picture palaces, restaurants, electric trams, a zoological garden, and one of the finest botanical gardens in the world. Its bazaars and slums, however, afford a glimpse of the East, and so does its polyglot population, which speaks fifty languages. There is more material comfort in Calcutta than in any other center in India, and the recent war demand for coal, jute, and other things, have added enormously to its already vast wealth. These and other factors doubtless helped to attract the "Tommy," fresh from the hardships of the Mesopotamian campaign, especially as he had a good deal of money to spend at the time.

But, Calcutta has its aesthetic values. The very flatness of its terrain adds to the expansiveness of its sky, and this ample canvas is covered every evening by the setting sun with the most gorgeous compositions in blue, green, purple, and gold. These nocturnes are especially brilliant during the monsoon, when the air is heavily laden with moisture. Then, too, Calcutta and its vicinages are always green. That is the first of its features to strike a visitor from Northern India, where, during eight or nine months of the year, the landscape never varies from a dirty brown. Calcutta abounds in umbrageous and flowering trees, which convert even its slums into boulevards, and in its great maidan, or grassy plain, extending for several miles to the south of the city, it has a playground of unsurpassed magnificence. The scenery round about combines the charm of the conventional Bengal landscape, with its rice fields and its palm trees, with glimpses of country that might be somewhere in Norfolk or Essex. The Royal Golf Club of Calcutta has seized its opportunity, and has carved out a course in the midst of the jungle which hardly seems a part of India at all.

The climate of Calcutta has been unjustly aspersed.

For seven or eight months in the year it is undoubtedly hot, but it never attains to the temperatures recorded in some up-country stations. From November to February-March, however, it has been allowed, by more than one authority, to possess the finest climate in the world. Then the mornings and the evenings have the crisp freshness of an English spring, which just stops short of the freezing point. The days are dry and bright, bathed in mellow sunlight, and all too short. The perfection of the Indian cold weather explains why so many wealthy retired Anglo-Indians prefer leading a migratory existence to settling down in the "Old Country." By spending the summer in England, and the winter in India, they come as near to the enjoyment of a flawless climate as it is humanly possible to do.

Notes and Comments

IT HAS been repeatedly pointed out that, in this world, everything is a point of view. A story going the round of the English press illustrates this admirably. Two women met on their way to a neighboring gaol. In the course of conversation one remarked that her mission was to see a conscientious objector. The counterpart of the other lady knew no bounds. "Well," she exclaimed, "I'm glad my man ain't one of them things." Then with energy and pride, "He's in for forgery."

WITH an itinerary including every county in the State, an aeroplane has begun its flight over Iowa in behalf of the campaign for constitutional prohibition which is now being waged. The machine, which is called "The Flying Waterwagon," was scheduled to start from the city of Waukon and continue its flights daily, Sundays excepted, until the close of the campaign, on October 15. The route is 3000 miles long, about equal to the distance from New York City to San Francisco. The plan adopted is novel, if not unique, in campaigning for votes. Even so, perhaps the advice should have been, Hitch your waterwagon to a star.

FRANCE presents the interesting spectacle of a country in which three of the most important posts in Government and army are filled by men whose qualifications include a remarkable proficiency in mathematics. The new Premier, M. Poincaré, was as precocious as a Pascal in that branch of knowledge. He knew enough at eleven and a half to have got his bachelor's degree, and later on he was a cause of amazed admiration to no less a person than Henry Poincaré. Then there is the Commander-in-Chief, General Pétain, whom M. Poincaré, when Minister for War, chose to lead the French armies in the final and perhaps the most difficult stage of the war. He also is a fine mathematician. Finally, there is M. Loucheur, the new Minister of Armaments, and he did nothing less, while at the Ecole Polytechnique, than discover a new theorem on epicycloids. This is more than coincidence, it is significant of the direction in which the new France intends to travel.

GRAND lodges of the Masonic fraternity in some of the states of the American Union adopted, in the year 1908, a rule forbidding membership to anyone engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquors. Now a report comes from St. Louis that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. and A. M., after a long discussion, has adopted a resolution providing for the expulsion of any Mason who signs a petition for a saloon, or gives bond for a saloon-keeper. Several years ago, during an unsuccessful prohibition campaign, in Missouri, the slogan of the brewers was, "Save St. Louis!" Evidently the members of the Masonic fraternity feel that the process recommended is not particularly efficacious.

THE French press has got the better of its feelings, and is patriotically submitting to the unpopular Government decree which fixes the price of the 5 centimes paper at 10 centimes. It may not seem much of an innovation, but it is certain that nothing so subversive in the history of the press has happened for years. Not since, in fact, the 5 centimes press was started, in 1835, by Girardin. Up to then the daily paper was a luxury not indulged in by the laboring classes, but now there is not a workman who does not buy his daily paper, and that is the case not only in the big cities but in the smallest villages. It is hardly likely that the sale of papers will go down very much in the towns owing to the rise in price; the eagerness for news of all the fronts is too great. But in the country things may be different. The French peasant is careful of his money, and he will certainly think of that extra sou.

ALTHOUGH the silver dollar is almost daily increasing in intrinsic value, the policy of holding it in the vaults and permitting it to be represented in circulation by a paper silver certificate is to be continued. Throughout the greater part of the United States the silver dollar is almost a curiosity. Not so in the Missouri Valley, however, where one is likely, at any time, to be handed three or four in the breaking of a \$5 bill. Nobody has thus far explained why the silver dollar should cling to circulation in this particular quarter, but travelers from other sections, as a rule, are glad that it does.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior, himself a Westerner, knows the people in the western and southwestern sections of the United States as well, perhaps, as anyone. And yet he was surprised, according to his own admission, by the patriotic outburst which recently greeted him at a public meeting in Oklahoma City. He had been told that there existed in that section a feeling of opposition to the war policies of the Government, typified, no doubt, in the sporadic opposition manifested by a few outlaw organizations. He found, as other investigators will probably find, no matter where they may go in the United States, that the disloyal element is barely perceptible, on the surface, either in numbers or in influence.